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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 135 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
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Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.
Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paidup Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
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(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

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THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
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(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3 It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Price on application.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,200 NEW EMPTY OIL DRUMS OF GALVANISED TIN.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the oart of Mr. Gulam Mahomed Azam at Ripon Road, by order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. M. Myers and Co.
1,200 new empty oil drums of galvanised tin.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MONDAY, the 3rd June being a Public Holiday so the sale of the below mentioned property is postponed till Monday the 10th idem.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD KNOWN AS "DUBASH BUILDING."
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 175 of 1915 (Kaderbhai vs. Krishnabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 10th June, 1918, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground redeemed from payment of tax to Government with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 771, 212 and 392, New Nos. 3425 and 1630, and Old Survey Nos, 540 and 141, and New Survey Nos. 1-7841 and 7841, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1301 (a). 03 (2). Street Nos. 150, 152, 152a, 1 and 1-a and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narandas Thakerji Mulji, on or towards the West by the private passage and property of Bai Maneckbai widow of Lalji Narottamdas, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Amerchand Madhowji.
N.B.—The above property realises Rs. 757 per month by way of rent.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Solicitors at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City for Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above rigth, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), on FRIDAY, the 5th July 1918, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings:—
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or from the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey horse, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF BHAJIPALA STREET AND NAGDEVI STREET.
Under instructions from the Administrators of the Estate of the late Abdoolally Hussonally and Mahomedally Abdoolally Rupawalla, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 20th day of June, 1918, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 252 and Street Nos. 59-67 and 212-216 and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Nagdevi Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by a public passage reserved to convey dirty water and the property of Mahomedally Gulamally, on or towards the North by the Bhajipala Street and on or towards the South by the property of Hooseinbhoy Tununbhoy Misrey and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Shaikh Hoosein bin Gulam Mohidin Rogay and others and are now in that of the tenants of the owners.
The property yields at present the monthl rent of Rs. 900 according to Hindoo months.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs Shroff and Dinsha, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS AND 20 CASES LIME JUICE DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.
On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the Custom House near Town Hall, Fort, on account of the underwriters:—
21 bales English piece-goods such as indigo objects, black and blue serges, red twills, para red prints and loose pieces of red twills, black cryons, fancy prints, etc.
20 cases lime juice corcial.
ON THE SAME DAY AT 3-30 P.M., AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS, FORT.
4 bales English piece-goods such as indigo objects, black and blue, serges red twills, para red prints, and loose pieces of red twills.
The above goods were taken along side the s.s. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basara and Persian Gulf but owing, to the storm on the 12th March last, the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank, in the harbour.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th June, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES EACH 20 PIECES STRIPED POPLIN.
On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Ratanchand Vadilal at his shop at Champa Gully and on account and at the risk of Shah Varjivandas Jamnadas of Messrs. Markandrai and Co.
6 packages each 20 pieces striped poplin Nos. 128, 129, 282, 283, 284, 1940 and 44 to 45 inches.
MEHTA & Co.,
Bombay, 7th June, 1918.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLI MATARPAKHADI.
Under instructions from Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Krishna Ramji Mahatre, Narayen Krishna Mahatre and Vishnu Krishna Mahatre, a minor by his father and the duly appointed guardian of his property, the said Krishna Ramji Mahatre, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of May, 1916, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 9th day of June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed properties on the premises.
SCHEDULE.
FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendari or Toka land or ground situate at Worli outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and admeasuring 2,925 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3269 and bounded on the East by the property of Essaji Moosaji, on the West by the Gopchar, on the North by the property of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and on the South partly by the property of Damoder Raghunath and partly by the property of Mr. Cleveland.
SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari or Toka land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Worli Matarpakhadi, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and admeasuring 180 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the plot of land bearing New Survey No. 3207 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 1393 and Street No. 392 and bounded on the East by the property of Rowji Wasudeo, on the West by the property of Bhasker and Janardhan Bhasker, on the North by vacant land and on the South by the property of Varjiwandas Madhavdas.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th June, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF LAND AT COORLA.
SALE ON SUNDAY THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918, AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), AT THE OFFICE OF THE KHOTE AT COORLA NEAR RAILWAY STATION.
High Court.
O. O. C. J:
Suit No. 472 of 1916.
Eva Gonsalves and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
D. M. Cardoz and others .....Defendants.
Under instruction from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the power of sale given to him under the Consent Order dated the 7th day of September, 1916, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction the following pieces of Land on the above mentioned day and place.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.
All those pieces or parcels of Land at the Village of Asalpe and Coorla, in the Registration sub-district of Coorla bearing following Survey Nos. and Pot or Falni Nos:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Ac.	Gun.	sq. yds.	Assessment.
LOT NO. 1 ASALPE.						
11	13	...	0	10¾	1300¾	1 14 0
19	3	...	0	23¾	2813¾	3 12 0
19	7	...	0	3¾	453¾	0 10 0
19	...	6	0	1¼	151¼	0 0 6
23	...	11	0	8	968	0 4 0
23	...	18	0	18	2178	0 7 0
23	...	33	1	12	6292	0 12 0
LOT NO. 2, COORLA.						
43	14	0	0	2¼	272¼	0 2 0
45	8	0	0	13¾	1663¾	2 4 0
LOT NO. 3, COORLA.						
66	8	0	1	7¼	5747¼	3 8 0
LOT NO. 4, COORLA.						
127	2	0	0	11¼	1316¼	0 11 0
127 out of 3	0	0	6¼	756¼	0 6 0	
127	"	0	0	6¼	786¼	0 6 0
127	4	0	0	2¾	302¾	0 2 0

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.
On SUNDAY, the 9th day of June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Behram Villa," near Byculla Club, Byculla, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture, etc., by late Mr. M. Breslauer and other well-known makers comprising telescopic screw dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and crockeryware, table cutlery, refrigerator ice box, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, sweet toned cottage piano, by Schiedmayer and Sochne, Stuttgart, made-to-order partition screen, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, iron safe on stand, reading books, "Triumph" motor bicycle with side car, aluminium cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.
The property of B. Breslauer, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS, ETC.
AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOODWILL ETC., OF THE WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS MESSRS. MANECKJI POONJIAJI & SONS AT DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the last will and codicil of the late Mr. Pestonji Maneckji Poonjiaji and with the consent of his heirs by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the business of manufacturing, and selling Indian condiments such as chutneys pickles, currypowder, etc., carried on by the deceased in the name of Messrs. Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons together with its goodwill, labels, the registered Trade Mark of the Ship Brand and awards and medals and some of the stock-in-trade relating to the business such as bottles of chutneys, pickles, currypowder, vinegar, empty casks, bottles, etc.
Further stock-in-trade such as big casks, casks filled with mangoes, sliced and salted mangoes, empty cases, bags of sugar, bags and crates of empty bottles, earthen jars, casks of vinegar, copper utensils, etc. etc., will be sold separately in different lots on Thursday, the 20th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). The sale will take place at the premises i.e., the godown of Messrs. Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons at Dockyard Road, Mazagon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors, for the said executors and executrix at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th June, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Frank Jacob Ing, the following goods arrived per s. s. City of Madras:—
3 bales Sassoon's Red Chintz, No. 4323, each bale 125 pieces, 7,500 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES MAXICAN NO. 1000.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th June 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moorad Moosa, the following goods:—
5 bales Centurr Maxican No. 1000.
5 bales Bomanji Maxican No. 1000.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th June, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 SURKAS MARITIUS SUGAR.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 7th June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Tayab at his shop Khand Bazaar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Tayab Haji Ayub.
250 surkas Maritius sugar of Ralli's Godown, Delivery Marks D.D.D.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance must be paid and delivery order taken within three days.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th June, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words **Re. 1** *per insertion; every additional word* **half anna.**

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

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Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

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FOUND—A PURSE with Cash and Notes. Apply Box No. 370, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 58A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 367, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 54

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent ACCOUNT CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 34

WANTED—Competent SHORTHAND TYPIST by European Firm. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Hindu preferred. Apply Box No. 374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 67

WANTED—A MATRIC or NON-MATRIC, knowing Urdu and Hindi full or part time. Apply stating terms to Box No. 364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 43

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent STORE-KEEPERS and STORE-PURCHASERS for Bombay and outside for all engineering, hardware and machinery, chiefly electrical. Only experienced men need apply with full particulars stating salary expected to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 47

WANTED—CLERKS for British Somaliland Protectorate. Must be typists, have elementary knowledge of accounts and average educational qualifications. None but efficient and physically fit candidates need apply. Call personally with testimonials, etc., on Mr. JOHN FERNANDES at Messrs. Gomes & Lawrie, Photographers, Bori Bunder, BOMBAY. 62

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR KARACHI—English knowing FOREMEN to attend coaling of steamers. Applicants must be prepared to enter into service agreement for one year. Apply in writing only, stating age, nationality, previous experience and salary required to FAKIRJEE COWASJEE, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 6

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for State Workshops, Alwar. The applicant must be well up in smithy, foundry, carpentry and telephones and must have 5 or 6 years practical experience of any Railway shops or some recognised Firm. Man who has done work with his own hands in the shops will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Good prospects for really good man. Please apply at once to N. L. MEHTA, B.Sc., State Engineer, Alwar. 31

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LEDGER CLERK with knowledge of Typing. Salary Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 55

WANTED—LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 40 to 50. Apply Box No. 369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 56

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN Experienced Hindoo Youth seeks EMPLOYMENT as an Accountant or Book-keeper or Salesman, in any reliable firm in Bombay. Write Box No. 363, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 38

WANTED—By an Undergraduate with a fair knowledge of commercial correspondence and typing, jobs either as TUTOR or CLERK during leisure hours. Apply Box No. 371, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 60

SITUATION WANTED by a young energetic medical student having good knowledge of Hindi and Urdu, can talk and read Gujrati well and to some extent in Marathi also, as an Assistant Practitioner, Assistant Bacteriologist, Salesman and Travelling Agent or as a Tutor in the said line. Apply Box No. 354, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 22

WANTED.

WANTED.—An AIREDALE PUP (thorough-bred, rough-haired). Apply to "F", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A few HORSES. Price not more than Rs. 400 for each. Must be broken to harness. Apply Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 66

WANTED—In Bombay, on hire for two or three months, a good VICTORIA or SHIGRAM and HORSE. Apply sharp, stating terms to Box No. 376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 76

WANTED—Firms, Manufacturers and Dealers desirous to effect sale of any goods in up-country and Madras Presidency should communicate sending samples, specifications, etc., with EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LIMITED, 193-195, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 59

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two grey WINDING MACHINES, new or second-hand. Write giving particulars, regarding conditions, number of spindles, and price to AGENTS, The Sir SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, Ltd., Canada Building, Fort, Bombay. 77

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to A. S CURIMBHAI & Co., No. 5, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 70

TO LET—For Hindoo-Vegetarians only. 2ND FLOOR of KENNEDY HOUSE, near Kennedy Bridge with E.L. & F. from 1/7/18. Apply PRANJIVANDAS, c/o Breul & Co., Fort. 75

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—Large stock of the best Indian teak wood seasoned and equals. Burmah teak, sawn in Steam Saw Mill in all sizes: viz:—Beams, Posts, Planks, Battens, Scantlings, etc., with round logs from 6ft. to 30ft. long girth 3ft. and upwards, for ready delivery.

The best opportunity to Railways, Irrigations, Municipalities, Local-boards Ship-builders, P. W. Departments, also to furniture makers, House owners, Contractors, etc.

Apply to:—

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI
Timber Merchants,
P. O. Ballarpur,
Chanda C. P.

Ry. Station Balharshah, G. I. P. Ry. 4549

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED for the Rajaram College Kolhapur, PROFESSORS of English, Logic, History and Sanskrit for one year from the 20th of June, 1918. Pay according to qualifications, the minimum pay being Rs. 150 per month. Applications stating least terms with testimonials must reach the undersigned before the 10th instant, to be placed before the proper authorities.

R. N. APTE,
I/C Principal.

Rajaram College,
Kolhapur, 1st June, 1918. 17

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.)

The Great India Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

UNDER THE LICENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.).

Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided in to 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each, of which 50,000 shares of Rs. 20 each are to be issued for the present.

It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

HUSENBHOY AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esqr.,
Banker & Merchant, Medows St., Bombay.

MOTILAL KANJI, Esqr., Merchant, Churchgate St., Bombay.
(Director, Central Bank of India, Ld.).

ABDOOLA JOOSAB CALCUTTAWALLA, Esqr.,
Merchant, Samuel Street, Bombay.
(Director, Jiwanji Press & Mfg. Coy., Ltd., etc.).

PADAMSINH NARSINGBHAI, Esqr.,
Merchant, Apollo Street, Bombay.
(Director, Indian Peninsular & Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. etc.).

ABDULREHMAN AHMEDBHOY DHARAMSEY, Esqr., F.A.A.
Medows Street, Bombay.
(Director, Colaba Press Coy., Ltd., etc.).

RAHIM JOOSAB, Esqr., Ex-Officio (of Messrs. Rahim Sons & Co., Resident Agents, Manufacturers Life Ins. Co.),
Hummum Street, Bombay.

BANKERS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.
NATIONAL FINANCING & C. CORPORATION, Ld.

AUDITORS.

CURSETJI COOVERJI MODY, Esq., F.C.R.A., F.A.A., etc., etc.
(Certified Accountant.).
Palli Hill, Bandra.

SOLICITORS,

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. RAHIM SONS & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed with an object of establishing and carrying on in India or any part of the world the business of Fire Insurance including Insurance on motor cars and lorries, in all its branches. The Company has also reserved to itself the power to add Life, Marine, Accident and other insurance business whenever necessary with the sanction of a general meeting of the Company.

It is needless to say that there is a vast field for Fire Insurance Companies to be established in India, and especially in Bombay.

The rates that are charged on Fire Insurance are very beneficial to the Companies and the rates for the Colaba Cotton have been increased to a great extent for the last few years, and the other advantage is that many hostile Fire Insurance Companies had to close their business on the outbreak of the war, which gives an ample room to start such Companies. The Secretaries of the Company possess vast experience in the Insurance line, of nearly 20 years.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is printed along with this prospectus.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 200 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of a Director is to be Rs. 30 for every meeting to be attended by him.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares.

Commission at the usual rate of 2½ per cent. is intended to be paid for procuring subscription for shares in the Company.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses is Rs. 15,000.

The Company has agreed to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Rahim Sons & Co which at present consist of Rahim Joosab as the only partner appointing them Secretaries of the Company for a term of 25 years. A draft of this agreement as well as a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Company's Solicitors, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, at any time during business hours.

Applications for shares may be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and should be sent at the Company's registered office with a remittance of the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the call moneys or returned to the shareholder as may be desired by him.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

HUSENBHOY AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
MOTILAL KANJI.
ABDOOLA JOOSAB CALCUTTAWALLA.
PADAMSINH NARSINGBHAI.
ABDULREHMAN AHMEDBHOY DHARAMSEY.
RAHIM JOOSAB. } *Directors.*

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To

THE DIRECTORS OF
THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
Fort, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE COY., LIMITED, Rs. being a deposit of Rupees five per share on Shares in the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, upon the terms and conditions contained in the Coy.'s Memorandum and Articles of Association, and to pay the sum of Rupees five per share on allotment, as per Prospectus of the Company and I authorize you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full .....

Address .....

Description .....

Date .....

Signature .....

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

UNDER the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered by Mrs. ANNIE BESANT on "Standing by the Congress Resolutions" on FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road. 42

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of AUDITOR, salary Rs. 200-25-250, from persons with considerable railway experience.

F. C. NISSEN.
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar, 22nd May, 1918. 4571

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with the necessary earnest money for the supply of materials required for use in the department from July, 1918, to December, 1918, will be received in the office of the undersigned up to and on the 21st June, 1918. For further details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 6th June, 1918.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
to the Government of Mysore. 74

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW COURSE of the College will begin from the 17th June, 1918. The Entrance Examination will begin on MONDAY, the 10th June, in the College Hall. The applications for the Entrance will be accepted till SATURDAY, the 8th June. The rules and regulations with the curriculum of the new course will be sent on application to the PRINCIPAL with an anna stamp.

POPAT PRABHURAM.
L. M. S.
Principal.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1918. 4570

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th day of June, 1918, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), when the Resolutions already circulated amongst the shareholders will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions. Should the said resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary,
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 48

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, GOPAL KASHINATH MANOHAR have contracted to purchase from Mr. V. D. KAMAT, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make known the same in writing to me at my place, Kirloskar Bhuwan, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise, the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Ranbile Oart or Zaoba Wadi, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less being a portion of a greater piece of land of the Lessor, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Pension and Tax No. 1 A, New Survey No. 281 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C. Ward No. 4313 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart, on or towards the West by the property late of Sadanand Vyankoji but now of Bai Manakbai, wife of Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothari, on or towards the North by the ground of the Lessor left as passage and on or towards the South by the property of Sundarabai, widow of Narayan Bhawoo.

G. K. MANOHAR,
Kirloskar Bhuwan, Girgaum.
Bombay, 16th May, 1918. 57

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 232 of 1918.

Re: PRITHVIRAJ DHULAJI, TEJRAJ PRITHVIRAJ, PRATAPCHAND GHENAJI, JOHARMUL PANAJI and CHIMNAJI DOLAJI, carrying on business of Jewellers and Gold and Silver Smiths in the name of GHENAJI UKAJI & Co., at Dhanji Street, without the Fort in Bombay ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

EXPARTE: RAICHAND MOTICHAND & Co., a partnership firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed PRITHVIRAJ DHULAJI, TEJRAJ PRITHVIRAJ, PRATAPCHAND GHENAJI, JOHARMUL PANAJI and CHIMNAJI DOLAJI have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1918.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of June, 1918. 69

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MARIAMBAI, widow of Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, NOORBHOY ESMAILJEE and MAHOMEDALLY VALJEE, the Executors and the said Bai MARIAMBAI, DAWOODBHOY, HUSSONBHOY, KADERBHOY HUSSONBHOY and KHATIZABAI, widow of Essaji Adamji Peer, the Heirs of the late Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, deceased, have agreed to sell to our client the whole of the property belonging to the late Allibhoy Hussonbhoy deceased and described in the Schedule below. Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or interest as aforesaid not then notified.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement two hundred and five square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate at Chimna Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1634, 1637, 1638, 3019, 4938, New No. 8761, Old Survey Nos. 929 to 932, 4630 and New Survey No. 4272 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7223 and Street Nos. 168-170-172-174-45 and 47 Chimna Butcher Street and Umerkhady and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the West by the property of Purdeshi Madun Narayen, on the North by the Oomerkhady Sewer Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage partly belonging to the aforesaid premises and partly to the property of Laloo Meya Kokeni and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Executrix and Executors named in the Will of Allibhai Hussonbhoy deceased.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1918.

LITTLE & Co.,
80 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 997 OF 1915.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY ..... Plaintiff.

versus

MULJI GIGA AND OTHERS ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, 1918, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Naran Dhuru Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Ahmed Sailor and others, on or towards the North by the properties first and secondly described in Lot No. 2, and on or towards the South by the said Naran Dhuru Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 925 (1) and Street Nos. 2 to 8.

LOT No. 2—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying and being on the southern side of the Bibijan Street property, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts be and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Ahmed Sailor, on or towards the North by the said Bibijan Street property and on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 793-795 and Street Nos. 3-9-1-11-2-10.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the Bibijan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property firstly described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Coutinho and others and on or towards the North by the said Bibijan Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 792 and Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the defendants abovenamed, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
4236

G. W. M Reynold's BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Mary Price 8 vol.	5	0
Bronze Statue 4 vol.	2	0
Soldier's Wife 2 vol.	1	4
Pope Joan in 3 vol.	1	12
Mary Stuart 2 vol.	1	4
May Middleton 2 vol.	1	8
Seamstress in 2 vol.	1	0
Agnes in 9 vol.	6	0
Faust—A Romance, 2 vols.	1	8
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1	0
Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter in 4 vols.	3	0
Canonbury House in 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of the Court of London In 17 vols.	12	0
Mysteries of London, In 13 vols.	7	0
Empress Eugenie's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of Old London, in 3 vols.	2	4

Postage Extra in all cases.

Apply to: N. M. SWAMI & Co.,
No. 44, Nambuliar St., MADRAS.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAFFERBHAI GANGJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, a landed proprietor ..... Deceased.

FATMABAI, widow of the said Jafferbhai Gangji, residing at Dontad Cross Lane, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Sultanali, minor son of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of May, 1918.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Fort, Medows Street, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC. TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned premises rich teak and blackwood furniture comprising fancy silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, single and double door almyrahs, marble top dressing chest of drawers, marble top centre tables, panel and glass door cupboards, ladies writing tables, office tables, fancy tapoys, dinner wagons, low chairs and easy chairs, chairs of various kinds, glass and crockery ware, etc.

At the account and risk of the parties concerned jewellery, such as diamond marquises and roses marquises, set with diamonds and rubies, diamond kuda, diamond buties, collar buttons, pearl necklaces, gold bangles set with pearls and rubies, pearl collars, etc.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT TO SEE
The superb Italian Drama
ROMANTICISM
SHOWING AT
ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD (North).

A stirring story of the brave struggle for freedom of the patriotic sons and daughters of Italy.

TO-MORROW WILL BEGIN
A LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND
A Sensational Chapter Play of the North Woods.
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST PERFORMANCES OF
THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

TO-NIGHT
Friday, 7th June
A New Musical Play from the Gaiety Theatre, London.
"THEODORE & Co."

Saturday, 8th June
The Great Daly's Theatre London Success
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Sunday, 9th June at 5-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee
"Merry Widow"

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at Rose & Co., after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.
WANTED
For the Bandman Opera Co.
Production of
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
8 Anglo-Indian Ladies.
See the Producer between 1 & 1-30 p.m. Daily at the Excelsior Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY AT 6-30.

COME & SEE
The Great emotional Actor
HENRY KRAUSS
impersonating
the famous French Writer
ALEXANDER DUMAS
in
"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS"

THE
EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
GLADYS HULLETE
the well-known actress
in
"The Last of the Carnabys"
A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY IN 5 PARTS
A DRAMA WITH TENSE SITUATIONS.

WIFFLES
PERSECUTED BY OCTAVIE
"SOME" Comic

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

— FRIDAY —
is the last day—and the most important day—to see the first three Chapters of
"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"
(45,000 feet.)
the world's sublimest super-serial ever produced.
Let us urge you to make a point of calling this evening, in any of the three shows, at
THE CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
and it will pay you.
The present one is a serial which one stumbles across once in a lifetime. It is full of Heroism and Realism. It deals with the present War—goes straight to your heart. There is no Nonsense—there is no cant.
WON'T YOU COME?
The first 7,000 feet to-day—for the last time!
Universal Screen Magazine along with it.
THREE SHOWS DAILY: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST TWO EVENINGS of the great Thanhouser—Mutual Masterpiece
"THE NET"
in four enthralling parts, presented by Mr. E. H. DU CASSE.
A POWERFUL ROMANTIC DRAMA OF THE SEA FEATURING THE U. S. STARS.
MARION SWAYE & BERT DELANEY.

SUNDAY NEXT
CINEMA EVENT OF THE YEAR
The late **SIR HERBERT TREE**
in the 5-part Triangle Drama
"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME"
A gripping story of the TRIUMPH OF A MOTHER'S LOVE.
This was the very last film in which
SIR HERBERT TREE
EVER APPEARED
It is your last opportunity of seeing this great dramatic genius
SUNDAY, MONDAY & TUESDAY ONLY!

Popular Prices: | Stalls One Rupee. | Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.

VISITORS OF SUNDAY CINEMA SHOWS WILL DO WELL TO TAKE THEIR SEATS EARLY AS LARGE GATHERINGS ARE FULLY EXPECTED IN ALL CLASSES.

——DO YOU BELIEVE IN BLACK MAGIC?——
PERHAPS YOU DON'T!
In this age of Radium, Marconigrams and what not, one does not easily acquiesce in sorcery! But, at least, you would like to see a wonderful Picture depicting the results of a sorcerer's Black Art.
The celebrated Pathe Frere's have achieved a great success in their immortal Moving Picture.
"THE ZONE OF DEATH"
A supremely grand Film (5,000 feet) screened this week amidst thunderous applause, by
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
And, mark well—to-day is **Friday!** The very last chance to see this Drama.
Gaumont Graphic and a Pathe Comic in the Programme.
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE MAJESTIC NEAR GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Concluding Chapters of
THE GIRL AND THE GAME
Episodes 13-14-15
ALSO
THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
and a Comic.
Next Week
THE BRONZE BRIDE
in five parts—featuring
EDDIE POLO.

CREIGHTON HALE

PATHE

IMPERIAL
"Always a Good Show"
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
featuring
MOLLIE KING
and
CREIGHTON HALE
PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
PATHE GAZETTE
AND
WIFFLES.

MOLLY KING
PATHE' STAR

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.

The Poona Arya Sangit Vidyalaya
BRANCH BOMBAY
A GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT
By
PROF. ABDUL KARIMKHAN
And his Staff and Pupils.
SATURDAY, 8th June 1918. Hirabag, C. P. Tank.
Tickets:—Kandewadi No. 1. Hirabag, on Saturday only.
N. G. RAJNE, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 ***To-night*** At 10 p.m.
The Gaiety Revue Co.
Presents
MISS NORA MOORE
C. MORRIS
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
in a
SPECIAL VAUDEVILLES
The above will be preceded by
an exceedingly good play with a good Moral—Better the Boy be under the guidance of a stern father than under the jurisdiction of those cloaked with pretended kindness
THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION
Saturday at 4-30
SPECIAL MATINEE
half price for Ladies and Children including Servant.
Opening Shortly
MISS EILLEN GRACE.
To-morrow Saturday Matinee at 4-30 and usual performance at 6-30.

THE LEAP FOR LIFE! SEE
HELEN HOLMES
In the great new Railway Serial
RAILROAD RAIDERS
taking a twenty-foot leap into the air with her heavy automobile driven at full speed from the edge of a wharf on to a moving barge.
TO-DAY IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY
You have to see this glorious performance.
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
8 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Commencing Sat. 8th June
A LASS of the LUNBERLAND
A sensational Chapter Play of the NORTH WOODS
AT THE
ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.810 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	75.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.787 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 "
Minimum do. do.	78.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	202 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06 Inch.
Total fall during month	1.38 "
Do. do. year	14.01 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 6th June 1918	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	June					June				
Thur	6	m	9	22	27 7	6	m	2	35	15 10
			8	59a	26 5		m	3	15a	19 8
Fri	7	m	10	18	28 7	7	m	3	23	15 2
			9	58a	26 8		m	4	12a	19 3
Sat	8	m	11	8	29 3	8	m	4	10	14 8
			10	49a	26 10		m	5	5a	18 10
Sun	9	m	11	53	29 8	9	m	4	56	14 7
			11	36a	26 10		m	5	55a	18 6
Mon	10	m	5	42	25 2	10	m	11	31	19 8
			5	49a	26 4					
Tues	11	m	0	21	26 9	11	m	6	22	15 3
			1	12a	29 4		m	7	25a	18 4
Wed	12	m	1	5	26 5	12	m	7	1	16 0
			1	48a	28 9		m	8	6a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
June 6 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.
" 7 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.
" 8 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
" 9 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
" 10 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15m.
" 11 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
" 12 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter	2d. 9h.	50.0m. a.m.
New Moon	9d. 3h.	39.7m. a.m.
First quarter	16d. 6h.	41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon	24d. 4h.	6.3m. p.m.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The Bay monsoon current alone is fairly active. Rain has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, south-east Punjab and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, North-West Frontier Provinces and Konkan. The chief amounts are:—Myitkyina, Gauhati one and half inches, Dibrugarh and Dhubri four, Silchar two, Charrapunji nine, Mymensingh and Bogra three, Jalpaiguri one and half and Roorkee one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Central India east and Bihar.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th June.	Total since June 1st, 1918.	June 1st to 6th June. 1918.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.04	1.55	2.56	2.28
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.10	2.09	3.35	1.00
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] ..	0.11	1.74	2.71	1.26
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.18	1.51	4.02	1.69

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.38in. and Delhi 0.25in. Skies are moderately clouded in the area of rainfall and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the south Punjab. Day temperature is below the average in the east Punjab, the defect ranging up to 20 deg. at Delhi. Night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab and in defect in the east.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.35in. of rain and Cawnpore 0.23in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is in moderate defect; night temperature is below the average at a few stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north of the division and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Day temperature is slightly below normal in Sind, while in Rajputana both day and night temperatures are below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased and is now moderate or heavy. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West and locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the north-west and are practically clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except locally at Aurangabad. Both day and night temperatures are below normal generally in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the United Provinces and on the west coast, but the falls have everywhere been light. Seas continue rough on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts.

No great change appears likely except possibly an extension of local rainfall into Central India West and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 6th of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th June)	83.6	77.0	65	0	6	
Jask	95.6	79.4	80	0	0	—0.04
Do. (June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th June)	99.3	82.2	62	0	0	—0.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.0	85.7	60	—	6	—0.02
Rawalpindi	104.0	82.8	48	—	0	—0.15
Lahore	105.7	85.7	50	0.19	0.19	+0.06
Hissar	105.8	85.0	53	0.17	0.17	+0.06
Ambala	91.9	76.1	77	0.38	1.39	+1.38
Delhi	86.0	75.8	66	0.25	1.04	+0.92
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.0	84.0	50	—	0.90	+0.88
Mainpuri	100.0	78.1	87	0.35	0.35	+0.35
Jhansi	101.4	87.2	46	—	1.26	+0.25
Cawnpore	98.4	77.1	84	0.23	1.04	+0.90
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.3	84.2	68	—	0	0
Karachi	87.2	81.9	81	—	0	—0.05
Ajmer	96.0	78.0	60	—	0	—0.01
Jaipore	101.4	80.2	54	—	0	—0.23
Kotah	101.2	83.0	44	—	0	—0.25
Mount Abu	79.4	64.4	90	..	0.22	+0.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	79.7	67	—	0	..
Dwarka	88.2	83.1	81	—	0	—0.19
Veraval	85.4	82.3	77	0.02	0.05	—0.05
Rajkot	97.6	72.2	66	—	0	—0.04
Bhavnagar Para	101.2	80.3	73	—	0	—0.36
Surat	91.9	81.3	67	—	0.27	—0.01
Ahmedabad	101.2	79.0	62	—	0.30	+0.29
Deesa	99.1	79.9	68	—	0	—0.01
Neemuch	94.2	76.6	63	—	0.01	+0.01
Indore	94.7	75.4	60	—	0	—0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.5	82.9	56	—	0.75	+0.72
Saugor	93.2	79.8	62	—	1.56	+1.46
Hoshangabad	98.9	80.4	59	—	0.51	+0.26
Khandwa	98.6	77.8	58	—	0	—0.24
Akola	97.6	77.5	58	—	0.67	+0.12
Amraoti	97.3	78.1	53	—	1.62	+0.96
Nagpur	97.5	80.7	53	—	2.91	+2.00
Chanda	98.9	81.0	62	—	2.45	+1.90
Raipur	95.9	78.1	52	—	4.01	+3.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	80.2	76	0.04	1.58	—0.22
Ratnagiri	87.1	74.9	82	0.25	2.07	—1.73
Marmagao	87.4	..	80	..	1.54	—1.91
Karwar	86.8	78.5	80	0.01	1.98	—4.07
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.3	75.7	54	—	0	—0.68
Ahmednagar	90.2	69.0	59	—	0	—0.95
Poona	88.5	72.3	66	—	0.15	—0.70
Sholapur	96.2	71.1	60	—	0.11	—0.91
Bijapur	91.9	70.0	71	—	0.09	—0.79
Belgaum	81.2	66.2	85	—	0.37	—1.06
Aurangabad	92.3	70.1	68	—	0.22	—0.54
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.9	75.7	60	—	1.08	+0.75
Hyderabad	95.2	76.0	62	..	0.77	0
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.0	73.3	87	0.29	4.24	—1.27
Calicut	86.2	74.9	84	—	2.15	—3.16
Cochin	87.6	77.6	79	0.14	3.05	—1.96
Colombo	86.2	76.1	87	0.06	0.31	—1.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.2	81.0	60	—	—	—0.69
Bellary	95.8	74.5	58	—	0.09	—0.45
Cuddapah	95.4	81.1	49	—	0.24	—0.39
Madras	100.2	79.2	73	—	0.17	—0.19
Bangalore	88.2	68.6	72	—	1.01	—0.02
Coimbatore	91.6	70.6	63	—	—	—0.32
Trichinopoly	102.7	79.6	43	—	—	—0.37
Negapatam	97.8	80.2	69	—	—	—0.20

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June, 6.

Fine Broach July was this morning quoted Rs. 649 nominal. The tone of the Marwadi bazaar was steadier on opening the rate being Rs. 658, but the price quickly fell to Rs. 655 and later on to Rs. 652. Fluctuations of a rupee or so then occurred, and at Colaba business was done at Rs. 656. Closing rates were as under. Forward business has been very moderate.

In ready cotton there has been some enquiry for Broach and stapled styles. Prices ruled steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	..	Rs. 656
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	..	„ 675
„ M. G. Oompta	„	..	„ 697
„ Westerns	„	..	„ 683

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 6TH JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..		555	515	475	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab ..		550	510		„
M.G. Muthia ..		565	535		„
Sawginned Dharwar				710	„
M.G. Westerns ..				708	„
M.G. Coompta ..				728	„
M.G. Bagalkot ..				713	„
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..				720	„
M.G. Broach ..	665	658	642		„

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 5th June 1918.

Cotton	6,511 bales.
Wheat	26,248 cwts.
Linseed	20,326 „
Rape, &c.	81 „
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	102 „
Groundnuts	2,470 „
Castorseed	5,082 „
Rice	44,232 „
Myrabollams	2,855 „
Cottonseed	2,065 „
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	9,041 „
Jowar	2,142 „
Maize	Nil
Barley	6,296 „

*These now include arrivals by sea.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	—	555	515	475	Ready
Sciade-Punjab (M.G.)	—	550	510	—	Ready
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.)	—	—	700	—	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	670	660	650	—	Ready
Kadi Viramgam (M.G.)	—	—	705	—	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	585	535	—	Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	—	—	—	710	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	710	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	705	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	730	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 6th 1918;—5 p.m.

	Basis Terms:	Rail Delivery:
	Rs: a: p.	Rs: a: p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	52 0 0	7 7 0
„ „ Cawapore 70-80	51 8 0	7 6 6
„ Karachi Bangla	51 0 0	7 5 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	— — —
„ Cawapore	7 4 0	— — —
„ Yellow Cawapore	7 8 0	— — —
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 1 0	8 6 0
„ Thin	7 11 0	8 1 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	— — —
„ Galar 75-25	62 0 0	— — —
„ Galar 50-50	56 0 0	— — —
„ Black	50 0 0	— — —
Poppyseed, White	11 8 0	12 4 0
Groundnut	42 0 0	— — —
Mowrasseed	4 4 0	— — —
Barley	36 8 0	5 6 0
Castorseed	51 0 0	10 12 0
Forward:	Rs: as: p:	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7 10 0	
Linseed Sept.	9 4 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 6th 1918:

	Rate per lb:
Davids No. 10	15—7
Shapurji No. 16	14—8
Simplex No. 10	14—8
Edward No. 10	14—8
Light Houses No. 64.	13—2

Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each

Instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one,

K. C. MARROTT,

Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing

WHOLESALE DEPOT, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RETAIL BRANCH, Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Buildings, opposite the Edward's Theatre, BOMBAY.

Speciality.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6th 1918:

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
„ Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	211
Shanghai	303
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-5.
Sovereign, Rs. 19-4.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 109-2.
Silver 1st Sett., Rs. 109-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts, 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 203¼.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143-8.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 138-8.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore, Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 90.
3½ per cent. Paper, 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market continued firm and a fair amount of business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1920, Swadeshi 2065, Swan 662-8, Simplex 850, Shapurji 138-12, Pearls 620, New Greats 382-8, Morarji 3100, M. Petit 2380, Madhowji 2337-8, Luxmi Cotton 1725, Kohinoor 1512-8, Kasturchand 1260, Indore-Malwa 335, Indian Bleaching 177-8, Finlay 522-8, Fazulbhoy 825, David 570, Currimbhoy 390, Crescent 252-8, Century 462-8, Nagpur 2520, Bombay United 922-8, Bombay Dyeing 1340, Advance 1300, Katni ordinary 241-4, Katni deferred 1225, Tata ordinary 248-12, Tata new ordinary 100 premium, Tata old deferred 1187-8, Tata new deferred 390 premium, Alcocks 855, Bombay-Burma 675, Bombay Tramway 365, Bombay Steam 317-8, Tata Hydro 1230 x.d.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1920, Swadeshi 2055, Swan 660, Simplex 852-8, Shapurji 137-8, Pearls 622-8, New Greats 382-8, Madhowji 2340, M. Petit 2400, Kohinoor 1510, Kasturchand 1820, Luxmi Cotton 1750, Morarji 3100, Indian Bleaching 180, Indore-Malwa 335, Finlay 525, Fazulbhoy 825, David 570, Currimbhoy 390, Crescent 252-8, Century 462-8, Nagpur 2520, Bombay United 920, Bombay Dyeing 1340, Advance 1300, Katni ordinary 245, Katni deferred 1210, Tata ordinary 247-8, Tata old deferred 1195, Tata new ordinary 90 premium, Tata new deferred 370 premium, Alcocks 855, Bombay-Burma 675, Bombay Tramway 365, Bombay Steam 317-8, Tata Hydro 1230 x.d.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, June 6th	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 2,100-0 ..	Rs. 12,650-0
Cash Certificates	.. 1,046-4 ..	14,097-4
Total	.. 3,146-4 ..	

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Wednesday the 5th instant:—

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Fort, Northern	1	0
Chukla	1	0
Walkeshwar	1	1
Second Nagpada	1	1
Kamatipura	2	0
Mahim	1	0
Maratha Hospital	0	2
Total	7	4
SMALL-POX	4	3
CHOLERA	Nil	

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	99	99	74

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th June, 1918, was 29.085 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

EFFECT OF WAR CONDITIONS.

The 10th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held at the registered office of the company, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presiding:—

The following report for the year ending 31st December, 1917, was submitted to the meeting.

During the year 346 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 4,92,000. Of these, and a few others outstanding at the end of 1916, 342 resulted in policies for Rs. 4,49,000, yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 19,201-5-0. Proposals for Rs. 12,500 were declined or postponed, while the remainder were either withdrawn or were awaiting completion. The fall in new business as compared with last year is due to the closing of several Branch Offices which were not working to the satisfaction of your Directors. The system of Chief or District Agencies has now been adopted and it is hoped that this arrangement will shew better results next year. Intimation was received of the death of 21 policyholders during the year for claims amounting to Rs. 39,500.

Your Directors expressed a hope last year to be able to shew a material reduction in the management expenses this year and you will be glad to know that the ratio of expenditure to Premium Income shews an appreciable fall—27 per cent. this year against 44 per cent. year.

You will notice again in the Revenue Account the absence of any charge on account of Directors' fees. Thanks are again due to your Managing Director, for devoting his time and energy to the affairs of your Company without any remuneration, as also to the Medical Referee, Dr. R. Row, M.D., D.Sc., (Lond.) for continuing to give his valuable opinion, free of any remuneration, on each and every proposal for assurance received by the Company.

The Chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said:—

I rise to move the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year 1917, which having been circulated to the Shareholders, may be taken as read. Owing to the continuance of the great world-wide war, which has adversely affected all insurance business, we have not been able to shew as satisfactory a Report of the year's working as we would otherwise have wished. I may at the same time assure you, gentlemen, that we are proceeding on sound lines, and we are hopeful that our next Actuarial Valuation Report will shew a decent surplus. There has been a decrease in the new business placed on our books last year owing to the closing of several Branch Offices and to the adverse conditions prevailing at present, but it is gratifying to note, from the business received this year, that there are indications of our shewing a better result next year. The claims that arise continue to bear evidence of the care exercised in the selection of lives during the last years. You will have noticed from our printed Report that claims for Rs. 39,500 arose last year due to 21 deaths among our Policyholders. I may observe that, although with increasing age, a heavier number of claims by death may be expected, the mortality would have been much lighter but for three heavy claims for Rs. 15,000, one for Rs. 6,000 on account of the death by suicide of one Mr. Y. K. Kuntay, B.A., Librarian, Bombay University, the second for Rs. 5,000 on account of the death of Sardar Bahadur Amarsingh Saheb, Dewan, Patiala, caused by exhaustion due to pulmonary phthisis and the third for Rs. 4,000 by the death due to operation for appendicitis, of one Mr. Chaman Lal, Bat-at-Law, and Judicial Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala State. All these are under investigation, but we have all the same to shew them in our accounts under the Life Assurance Companies' Act.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT CURTAILED.

The expenses of management shew a very marked diminution and the ratio of expenses to premium income comes out as 27 per cent. for the ninth year a result, which considering the heavy cost at which the business has to be secured these days and the fact that a sum of Rs. 2,069-10-9 was paid for Valuation expenses is believed to be lower than that recorded by other Companies of the same age. You will be glad to note that our total funds amounting to Rs. 3,46,383 at the end of the year are now fully represented by gilt edged securities of the face value of Rs. 3,45,000 detailed in the balance sheet; also that our Life Assurance Fund rose from Rs. 2,10,586 to Rs. 2,76,933, shewing an increase of Rs. 66,347 at the end of the year.

Our Manager, Mr. S. H. Hoon, having resigned his appointment from 1st March, 1918 on account of ill health, the Directors have appointed as Manager, Mr. S. B. Cardmaster who has been on our staff ever since the establishment of the Company and has gained intimate knowledge and experience of its office duties, which will prove useful to the Company's future work. We are sorry to lose the services of Mr. Hoon who had proved himself to be very valuable adjunct of the Company. Our best thanks are again due to our Managing Director, Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, and to our Medical Referee, Dr. R. Row, M.D., D.Sc., (Lond.) for their valuable services to the Company without any remuneration. In conclusion, I would ask our shareholders and policyholders to take more active part in helping the Company than in the past. If each member become a medium for only one proposal before the 31st December next what a great help would be given to the year's returns?

The report was adopted, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas who retired from the Board was re-elected and Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer & Co. were re-elected auditors.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors, to Dr. R. Row, the Hon. Medical Referee to the Company and the chairman of the meeting, after which the proceedings came to a close.

VALUATION PERIOD LENGTHENED.

At the end of the general meeting an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was held, under Mr. Lalubhai's presidentship. He said:—

From the notice just read out to you, it will be seen that it is proposed to alter the period of our Valuation from three to five years, in other words, to have our Valuations made every five years instead of every three years as required by our Articles of Association. I think a few words are needed to explain to you the circumstances which have led the Directors to place the two Resolutions before you to-day. As you are aware there has been a considerable falling off in the value of Securities notably the 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes—owing to great War; consequently if our Valuation was made at the end of this year, as required by the existing Articles, we will have to face a very large depreciation and consequently a great reduction in our Life Assurance Fund to the prejudice of all concerned; but if you adopt the Resolutions proposed, our next Valuation will become due on the 31st December, 1920, when we may fairly expect the War to have come to an end and the Securities to have reached a fairly good rate. Another reason why we favour a quinquenniel Valuation is that the new system of working referred to in the printed Report will have a sufficient trial and help the Company to reap the benefit of the altered system. The saving in Valuation expenses is also a consideration which cannot be wholely ignored. Various Companies have taken a similar step for various reasons and we have obtained the approval of our Consulting Actuary to the proposed alteration. With these few words I beg to propose the adoption of the first Resolution which runs thus:—

"That, for the year 1912 in line 1 of Article 174 of the Articles of Association, of the Company, the figure 1920 be substituted, and that for the word 'three' in line two of the same Article, the word 'five' be substituted."

After the above Resolution was passed, the Chairman moved the second Resolution:

"That in line three of Article 175 the word 'triennial' be deleted."

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

As will be seen from the advertisement appearing in our columns elsewhere, the Great India Fire Insurance Company, Limited has been floated with an object of establishing and carrying on in India or any part of the world the business of Fire Insurance including insurance on Motor Cars and lorries. The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 5,000,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each.

JAPANESE SHIPS FOR AMERICA.

A Tokio despatch dated the 21st April states:—

The Japanese Government has decided to place at the disposal of the American Government 23 ships totalling 151,166 tons, two-thirds of which will be delivered at the end of April and the balance at the end of May. The difference in the chartering rate land war insurance will be paid to the owners by the Japanese Government.

Tokio, 16th April: It has been decided to place the following vessels at the disposal of the American Government:

N. Y. K.—Tottori Maru, tons 9,960; Ceylon Maru, tons 6,440; Kichirin Maru, tons 5,500; Tosa Maru, tons 7,600; Penang Maru, tons 8,200; Jinsen Maru, tons 5,500; Rangoon Maru, tons 8,000; Two others.

O. S. K. Japan.—Indo Maru, tons 7,900; Java Maru, tons 7,900; Malay Maru, tons 7,900.

T. K. K.—Seiyo Maru, tons 10,300; Persia Maru, 4,750.

MITSUI BUSSAN.—Komakata Maru, tons 4,320; Otaru No. 2, tons 4,000.

TATSUTA.—Ataka Maru, tons 5,800.

KATSUDA.—Ide Maru, tons 6,600.

UCHIWA.—Aikoku Maru, tons 4,720.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.—Rashu Maru, tons 6,100.

KISHIMOTO.—Shinsei Maru, tons 6,800; Mewo Maru, tons 4,000.

It is officially stated that all the twenty-three ships to be placed at the disposal of the United States will have started for their distination before May 10. The first to leave will be the Aikoku Maru belonging to the Uchida S. S. Co., which is to start from Kobe to-day (April 16) bound for Tacoma, Seattle and San Francisco with a full cargo.

The only ships to be armed are those of the Nipon Yusen, Toyo Kisen and Osaka Shosen. The others will not be armed here but if desired the charterers will attend to this.

RUSTAMRAO!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of no great wonder to find the nomenclature of the Parsis teeming with names of purely Hindu origin, such as Maneckji from Mankoji, Ratonji from Ratnoji, etc. This is due to the long and close contact of the Parsis with the Hindus since their arrival in this land of their adoption in the 8th century A. D. Though the Parsis fully and freely took to Hindu names in preference to those of their illustrious forebears of yore, it had been a matter of common knowledge that the Hindus, who had as much intercourse with the Parsis were not influenced by the nomenclature of the latter. However, it was only the other day that, while going through the "Selections from the Satara Rajas and the Peshwas' Diaries," came across (at two or three places) a queer Parsi-Hindu name with which I have chosen to head this letter. One of the entries in the Maratha Diaries under date A.D. 1755-56 states that *Rustoomrao* (Rustamrao) was sent as a prisoner to the fort of Laogadh, the custodian of which was directed to take care that his charge did not throw himself or poison himself or do such rash act, as being a Brahmin, it was feared, he was likely to do. The prisoner was to be allowed a certain quantity of food which was to be prepared by a Brahmin cook. I must admit that this is the only instance of a Parsi name I have so far been able to notice in these Diaries. Nevertheless, it is there though even as a mere drop in the vast ocean of Hindu nomenclature. Derived, I presume, from the popular name of the mighty Parsi hero, Rustom, whom Firdausi has immortalized in his world—renowned epic, the Shah Nameh, this word *Rustamrao*, though conspicuous by the rarity and scarcity of its use even in those good old days, comes to us first as a bolt from the blue and then as an agreeable surprise, especially when it is known that Hindus were not given to adopting Parsi names. I rejoice to find that I have the support of no less an eminent scholar than Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi who refers, in his newly-published book Rustam Nameh (pref. p. 26), to this queer name on the authority of another equally renowned scholar, Mr. C. A. Kincaid. My object in putting in this communication is to know from any of the numerous readers of your esteemed Journal if, besides Rustamrao, there are any other such hybrid names in the Hindu or Maratha nomenclature of days, past and present.—Yours, etc.,

R. N. MUNSHI.

Tardeo, June 6.

FAREWELL TO A BANK MANAGER.

His many friends and well-wishers will be sorry to hear that Mr. Juro Fukunaga, the assistant manager of the local branch of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., is severing his connection with the branch. The local branch was opened on the 1st December, 1917, from which date Mr. Juro Fukunaga has been on its management. Mr. Fukunaga is leaving India for reasons of health. The staff of the Bank gave him a farewell entertainment last week.

Seventeen men of the Rangoon European Police personnel are now joining the I.A.R.O., including an Assistant Commissioner, two Inspectors, six Deputy Inspectors, and eight sergeants.

STOCKS IN ENEMY INTEREST.

INFORMATION TO BE CALLED FOR IN INDIA.

The following Press communique has been issued by the Government of India:—

From informationreceived by the Government of India, it appears possible that arrangements are being made or may be made hereafter to accumulate stocks in the enemy's interest or with a view to post-war trade with the enemy. By Regulation 15-B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations in the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade is empowered to call for information for the purpose of ascertaining whether any class of goods is held on account of or for the future account of alien enemies or otherwise to the prejudice of the national interest, and if it may be disposed of as the Board may direct. be ascertained that goods are so held they Similar powers have now been taken in India by the issue of Rule 11-L. under the Defence of India Act, published by Notification No. 4345, dated the 1st June, 1918. The rule follows very closely the corresponding rule under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

NEED FOR ANOTHER JUDGE IN KARACHI.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESSES FOR APPOINTMENT.

(From our correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 6.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Commissioner in Sind pressing for the appointment of another judge, a barrister judge if possible, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, pointing out that during the past five years or more the work at the Judicial Commissioner's Court has been greater than the Court could keep pace with and the arrears have increased consequently, that in 1914, the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court was raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and the change eased the position somewhat in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, but, latterly, the arrears seem again mounting up and the position is such that the urgent disputes over sugar and cotton contracts which ought to have been disposed of within a week will probably take a month. This is because the Judicial Commissioner's Court can only give very limited time each week to these most urgent war cases.

With regard to the new railway regulations regarding the marking of packages of piece-goods tendered for the booking office as luggage parcels or bp goods train against which Karachi Indian Merchants' Association had strongly protested the Chamber of Commerce have resolved to inform the Traffic Manager of the North Western Railway that the conditions required in his notifications cannot be carried out and suggesting that the import bale number and mark which are always very clearly shown on the bale or the case should be entered in the railway receipt and where the packages bear no import marks the despatcher's name or initials can be shown. In all cases the station of destination can and should be clearly marked on each package.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during week ending 4th instant, throughout the Presidency proper. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Sowing of kharif crops has generally commenced everywhere except in Gujarat. Picking of cotton is nearing completion in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Deccan and are generally steady elsewhere.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, JUNE 6.)

Mr. Panachand Jaychand Mehta to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Khan Saheb Framroz Sorabji Master transferred.

The temporary appointment of Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal as Assistant Judge at Ratnagiri, is extended till the 15th September, 1918.

Mr. I. C. Fleming, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, to hold charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police of Poona, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 4th April, 1918, till the date of relief.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal, City Magistrate of Surat, is extended up to the 7th June, 1918.

The temporary appointments of Joint Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judges at Bijapur and Bagalkot, are extended for a further period of six months from the dates on which they expire.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice the Hon. Mr. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S.

Mr. Tribhovandas Shobharam Thaker, Acting Mamlatdar of Bulsar and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Surat, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, N. D., is granted privilege leave for one month from 28th May, 1918, or the subsequent date on which he is relieved.

Mr. S. D. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, C. D., to hold charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, N. D., in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S.

With effect from 1st November, 1917, vice Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., appointed Assistant Settlement Officer:—

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 19th November, 1917, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., appointed Assistant Settlement Officer:—

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 23rd November, 1917, vice Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., appointed Third Grade Judge:—

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to be First Assistant and to continue to act as Third Grade Judge.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

The Rev. E. E. Hill, Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar, on the termination of the Season to be on special duty in the War Hospital of Poona and in charge of Satara and Purandhar.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to the Rev. D. N. Chandkar of the Swedish Alliance Missicn.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. V. Mone, M.C.P.S., to act as House Surgeon, Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, vice Assistant Surgeon A. Da Gama, M.B., B.S., resigned.

Mr. R. G. Higham, Electrical Inspector, Bombay, is granted privilege leave in India for one month, with effect from the 20th May, 1918, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. W. L. Stevenson, Electrical Inspector in Sind, is appointed to act as Electrical Inspector, Bombay, vice Mr. Higham.

Mr. Anant Ganesh Shirolkar, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty-one months, with effect from the 1st May, 1918, or the subsequent date of relief, and with permission to retire from the service at the end of the combined leave.

Mr. C. C. Dooris, Executive Engineer in charge Boring Works, passed, on the 6th May, 1918, an examination in Hindustani, according to the colloquial standard.

TRAMWAY COMPANY AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am in entire agreement with the statement made by one of your correspondents that the Tramway Company has always been most courteous and expeditious in attending to any complaints made to it. It is to be regretted that a breath of this pleasing feature has not reached the conductors and the inspectors of the Company.

I have a suggestion to offer which I am sure the travelling public will fully endorse, and, that is, that the second stopping place after Pydhownie towards Dhobi Talao may be moved a score of yards further up. Just at present the cars stop bang in front of an evil-smelling erection around which are permanently congregated about 30 to 40 mendicants of both sexes and all ages whose customs and style of dress are decidedly of a very primitive description. This spot is a positive eyesore; and if nothing can be done to ameliorate this state of things, at least the Tramway Company might oblige by not compelling the tramway passengers to stop and gaze at this repulsive assembly and inhale the ammoniacal gases emanating from the erection above referred to.—Yours, etc.,

X.

Byculla, June 5.

WE HAVE

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A LARGE STOCK OF

SILK STOCKINGS

IN ALL SIZES.

CREPE-DE-CHINES, NINONS, SATINS

IN THE LATEST ENGLISH COLOURS.

MADE UP BLOUSES

IN GEORGETTE AND CREPE-DE-CHINE.

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PAINTED AND EMBROIDERED.

TEA SETS

From Rs. 5 & upwards

and

ARTISTIC PRESENTATION NOVELTIES

THE JAPANESE MUSEUM,

HORNBY ROAD.

CHARGE AGAINST DR. SUKHIA

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION TO HEALTH OFFICIAL.

PLEA OF MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

"A WILFUL AND DELIBERATE TRESPASS."

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia appeared in answer to a charge of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, preferred against him by Dr. Ganpatrao Anandrao Jayakar, District Registrar, No. 1 District, Bombay Municipality. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. R. Patel, Solicitor, with Mr. Kotwal, appeared for Dr. Sukhia.

Captain Edward S. Phipson, I.M.S., said he was deputed by the Government of India to act as Assistant to Health Officer during the absence of Dr. Goldsmith, since April of last year. His duties were to supervise all measures taken up for the prevention of infectious diseases in all wards of the city, and to adjust the difficulties which the staff might encounter in their work. He then described the symptoms of a small-pox patient, and the nature of the disease. The most infectious stage of the disease was after the maturation of the pustules and particularly towards the stage when the pustules formed themselves into scabs. Two kinds of disinfectants were used in the Health Department—one was fumigation and the other what was loosely called phenyle, which was "zondo" fluid. When a patient was taken to the nospital fumigation of the premises was not resorted to generally not nsually even when a patient died before maturation of the pustules. He first heard of this particular case on the 3rd May, when a statement signed by Dr. Javakar was brought to him by Mr. Bhat. He thought a question of public importance was raised and consulted Dr. Turner, in consequence of which a note was drafted by witness and signed by Dr. Turner and sent to the Municipal Commissioner on which the Commissioner issued orders.

Mr. Patel objected to the submission of the orders to the Court.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Crawford his ground for submitting the correspondence.

Mr. Crawford said it was because it was suggested that Dr. Jayakar and Mr. Bhat wanted to curry favour with Dr. Turner by instituting the prosecution.

The document was put in.

Continuing the witness said that the occurrences of 11th May, were reported to him verbally and in writing. He had reasons to think that the disinfection in the room was not complete and had not been efficiently carried out. That was the result of his personal observation. He noticed two beds in the room—one big and one small—without any bedding. He did not observe any sign on the furniture of its being cleaned and dusted recently.

SECCTION 488 A DEAD LETTER.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, the witness said: In a case of malignant small-pox which had proved fatal after 20 days, fumigation would be necessary. There was a small-pox case at 75 Cowasji Patel Street, where death took place after 15 days. The place was not fumigated although the case was fatal. He did not enquire what type of case it was. In a case of primary vaccination the case was much milder than otherwise. In mild cases the pustules were very few. His information was that the case was isolated, that there was a medical attendant and that all the residents were re-vaccinated. As far as his information lay it was not all the persons that objected, but only one individual. It was at the suggestion of the lady that Dr. Sukhia came down. It was purely on information that he thought that the people, who had given all information, were unreasonable. Within his own experience Section 423 was a dead letter. Under Section 488 no notice had been given, to his knowledge, to people asking for permission to enter the house. Dr. Turner's suggestion that Dr. Sukhia should be written to and warned was never carried out. He knew that the medical attendant on the child was Dr. Sukhia's nephew and that he had given information to the Municipality.

To Mr. Crawford:—He was of the opinion that infection in a mild case of small-pox was no bit less virulent than in a case of severe type.

Dr. Jayakar was recalled here and in answer to Mr. Patel said he felt humiliated when Dr. Sukhia said he would get him kicked down. Accused seemed to be excited; if the witness had stood there longer the accused would have had him kicked down.

DR. SUKHIA'S STATEMENT.

In the course of his written statement Dr. Sukhia said that he belonged to the priestly section of the Zoroastrian community, and that time when their religious ceremonies are being performed no one who is not a Zoroastrian was allowed on the premises: the time for such ceremonies was generally between 6 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. For this reason he had put boards in his house forbidding entrance without his permission. It was a matter of common knowledge to the Municipal officers and employees that he had a strong objection to anybody entering his house without his permission; he had adhered to this rule for the protection of his tenants and himself, and it was known to the Municipal authorities. In 1898 a similar question had arisen between him and the Municipality when their officers tried to enter his premises without his permission, on his objecting opinion of the then Advocate-General (now Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice) was taken. Since then Municipal officers had always acted on that basis. But on the 23rd and 27th April and 3rd May that was not done purposely with a view to annoying him on account of attacks on the Health Department and its head in his capacity as Municipal Councillor in the Corporation.

INCIDENTS OF MAY 11TH.

Dr. Sukhia then narrated the incidents that had transpired at his place in connection with the visits of officers of the Health Department on April 27th and May 3rd. Coming to the visit of Drs. Jayakar and Bhat on May 11th Dr. Sukhia stated:

The day in question, viz., the 11th May, on which the incident complained of is alleged to have happened, was one of the important religious days of the Parsi Calendar, (the 1st Hamkara Ardibehsh of the pious month Adar) on which day religiously-inclined Parsis have ceremonies performed and prayers recited usually in the morning between 6 and 11 and it was also a day on which my sister residing on the 1st floor was having a religious ceremony performed in memory of her deceased nephew Cowasshaw Kaikhusroo Sukhia who died on Ardibesht Roj (the third day of the month according to the Parsi Calendar). On the said day at about 9 a.m. (B.T.), the complainant without giving any previous intimation in writing of his intended entry into my house or without previously obtaining my or my tenants' permission re the same, as required by S. 488, Cl. (b), (c) and (d), rushed up with two other subordinates to the 1st floor of my house where my sister is living and where the ceremonies were being then performed and, as I was informed by her, not only refused to step down when she called upon them to do so but dashed up to the 2nd-floor tenant came up and said me a message through the pipe-telephone about the same and shortly thereafter the 2nd floor tenant came up and said that his mother wanted the Doctor as the Municipal people wanted to enter and disinfect. At this time I myself was occupied in saying my prayer.

I dressed and went down within four or five minutes followed by Dr. Kias, in whose room I was praying. On reaching the 2nd floor landing I witnessed three men, one of them in an English costume, the present complainant, whom I did not know by name or sight. When I questioned the man in English costume about his name he did not give it but only said they were Municipal Officers come to disinfect the 2nd floor. When questioned, whether they had not seen the warning boards, why they had not taken my permission or given previous intimation, why they had ertered into the premises in spite of the protests of my sister and what right they had to disinfect the room, the man in the English costume replied to me in a very offensive tone that he was a Municipal Officer and as such was "entitled to enter into anybody's premises without anybody's permission and disinfect" and that though he had seen the boards he was not bound to obtain my permission or give any intimation to me or my tenant.

"AUTHORITY" FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

Upon this I asked him, whether he had any written authority of the Commissioner permitting him entry into a dwelling house; to which he replied he had. I particularly asked this question as I felt sure the Commissioner knowing the law could not have authorised such an action especially as on the previous visit I had told the officer to convey my message to the Commissioner. On my requiring him to produce the authority for my satisfaction, he drew out some paper and flourished it before me from some distance. On my requiring him to let me have a glance through it, he hesitatingly extended his hand with the paper to me. His conduct roused my suspicion about the genuineness of the document and I took it from him to satisfy me on that score. On looking through the paper I was surprised to find that it was no delegation letter but a paper on which he had made some memo of the small-pox case in my house. I rebuked him and threatened to place the whole matter before the Commissioner together with the said paper and also to prosecute him for deliberate trespass and wilfully hurting the religious susceptibilities of the inmates of the house and I further asked him to correctly report the whole incident to the Commissioner, further remarking that the Commissioner ought to kick o officers who thus harassed the public.

I again asked him to go down but he and his assistants did not do so. While they were arguing my sister shouted out saying that these people in spite of her telling them to go down as religious ceremonies were going on in her house did not do so and they should be made immediately to go down as otherwise the ceremonies could not go on as long as Darvans (non-Zoroastrians) were in the house. On this I again asked them to go down and the complainant began to go down followed by his assistants. At this juncture I stated that if such intrusion had been made in an Englishman's house the Municipal subordinates so intruding would have been kicked out. This is in fact all that happened on the said date and if the complainant states in his information anything that is outside this version, it is false.

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENTS DENIED.

I beg leave to draw your Worship's attention to certain salient points in the information where the complainant has obviously made false statements. When he says that he went to my house "to inquire about a case of small-pox and to arrange for disinfection and fumigation" he wilfully makes a statement he knows to be false, inasmuch as the small-pox case was duly and officially reported by my nephew Dr. Kias on the 20th April under S. 421 of the Act and as between the 20th April and the 11th May the subordinate officers of the Health Department had already thrice come to the premises, viz., on or about the 23rd and the 27th April last and 3rd May. It may be noted that the 2nd-floor tenant had already told the complainant that the child had completely recovered and the room, clothes, bedding etc., had already before then, that is on the 2nd May, been completely disinfected and fumigated under the orders and guidance of Dr. Kias. Dr. Kias had taken all these precautions especially so as our families were living in the same house.

It is again not true when the complainant says, that as his knocks on the first floor were not responded to, he went up to the 2nd floor, for the simple reason, that my sister, who was then in the outer room on the 1st floor, did object to his having come up without any intimation, as the religious ceremonies were then going on in the house and that it was she who first sent me a message about his unceremonies entry through the pipe-telephone.

I emphatically deny having said "Tell your Commissioner that Dr. Sukhia does not allow his (Commissioner's) men to enter into the house." What I really said was, "Tell the Commissioner that I object to allow Municipal Officers to enter my house without my permission or giving me intimation and that the Commissioner should write to me of his intention of entering into my premises as was always done heretobefore." It is not at all true that I said that I would get the complainant and his subordinates kicked out of the house by my men, if they did not get down. What I then said has been maliciously twisted. The word "kick" was used by me only in the two connections hereinbefore mentioned. Upon the facts stated above I submit that I have committed no offence as alleged in the complaint. first because I have not obstructed the said complainant by any overt or active act of mine from discharging his alleged duty, secondly because I *bona-fide* believed the complainant and his assistants to be trespassers and that I was justified in turning them out.

MUNICIPAL POWERS QUESTIONED.

Apart from the above considerations I further submit, that the complainant has absolutely no case at law for the following amongst other reasons:—

1. That he did not produce the letter of authority from the Commissioner to enter into a building or dwelling house under S. 488 nor to disinfect a house under S. 425 of the Municipal Act as he had no such delegation and although I asked him to produce the delegation under which he wanted to act.

I submit Section 422 of the Municipal Act has absolutely no bearing on this case and the disinfection could only be carried out if the Municipal Authorities had fulfilled the conditions laid down in Sections 425 and 488 and by officers given special delegation under those sections.

That even assuming for the purpose of argument that the complainant had a right to enter the said house (which I deny) I submit that the said right should have been exercised in a manner authorized by law under Section 488 of the Municipal Act and, not otherwise. In this case the complainant clearly and wantonly violated all the requirements expressly laid down by law to make his entry lawful. This being so, he was clearly a trespasser at law and could be ejected even by the use of reasonable force, though no such force was used in this case.

That the complainant's entry according to his own case was under Section 426 which requires a previous notice being sent by the Commissioner to the owner or occupier. No such notice was sent, nor did the owner or occupier write to the Municipality that he was poor or unable and so could not afford to incur the expense necessary for disinfecting his room or to do the needful. On the contrary without the Municipality calling upon me on 2nd May all necessary disinfection was done. That the Municipal Commissioner has no right to disinfect a dwelling house without giving the first option of so doing to the owner or occupier is further corroborated by Section 433 of the Municipal Act.

"A DELIBERATE TRESPASS."

The entry of the complainant and his Companions I submit was clearly a wilful and deliberate trespass, the more so, as there were two boards forbidding such trespass and as they and the other Municipal employees under the complainant were also warned on the three previous occasions, *i.e.*, on or about the 23rd and 27th April, last, and 3rd May against entering the premises otherwise than in accordance with law. I further submit that the entries were excessive and harassing and not *bona-fide*.

ALLEGED MALICE.

I further submit that I believe this to be a prosecution filed against me out of malice, for the reason, that I have been a fearless and frequent exponent of the several delinquencies and vagaries of the Health Department in my capacity of a Municipal Corporator and that I have made a very strong minute just recently condemning the Health Department a copy whereof is appended hereto. My action I submit, was perfectly *bona-fide* and if the Municipal officers had previous to the 11th of May 1918 written to me and my tenants in the matter as they did since (as is evidenced by the correspondence hereto annexed and marked No. 4) this unpleasantness would have been avoided. The malice against me is further evidenced by the fact that no explanation was asked from me before taking these criminal proceedings against me, and by the further fact that the summons was issued and served on me on the same day that the complaint was filed, *viz.*, the 14th ultimo and a very short date was fixed viz., the 18th ultimo for the hearing.

That I also believe that this prosecution is undertaken to forestall my threatened prosecution of the complainant and his subordinates for trespassing into my house and for wantonly offending the religious feelings of myself and of the occupants of my house.

That both upon the facts and law stated above I beg to submit that the complainant has no case against me and that I be acquitted.

The case was then postponed till 1-30 p.m. to-day.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE TIMBER CONTROLLER.

ACCUSED'S PLEA OF ALIBI.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Kilcoin of the C.I.D., charged Kurban Hussain Safari, a Borah, with offering illegal gratification to Captain G. W. D. Breadon, deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), Indian Munitions Board. Mr. C. N. Manuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused, in his written statement, stated that he was a graduate of the Bombay University and was at present a student of the Government Law School, Bombay. The firm of Gulamally B. Safari and Company was conducted mainly by his brother. He attended principally to his studies, and only assisted his brothers, of and on, in the management of the firm's business. He had absolutely no knowledge of the incident of the 24th February 1918, that formed the subject matter of the present prosecution. He did not send Rs. 500 in notes to Captain Breadon. He did not go near his bungalow on 24th February, nor did he speak to him over the telephone. In fact he was not in Bombay on 24th February. He was in Godhra on that date for the *Akika* ceremony of his daughter. He made that statement to Inspector Jefferies on 26th February, and he would adduce documentary and oral evidence in support of the same. It was not true that he told Inspector Jefferies at first that he had gone to Bandra or Santa Cruz. He was known as K. B. Safari by Captain Breadon and his office staff, and they knew that he was K. B. Safari, representative of Messrs. Gulamally B. Safari and Company. Captain Breadon or his head-clerk Ayengar had not had opportunity to be well acquainted with his handwriting, and they were labouring under a mistaken belief that the handwriting in the Exhibits other than the receipts was his. His handwriting was so similar to that of one of his brothers, that he (the accused) submitted it was next to impossible to distinguish between the two. The accused concluded by saying that that he was entirely innocent and prayed that he might be discharged.

After Mahomed Ismail, a servant of Captain Breadon was further cross-examined by Mr. Canuga, the further hearing was adjourned.

CHARGE OF WRONGFUL RESTRAINT OF MINOR GIRLS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay, on Thursday, Mr. B. N. Athivle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Khurshed Jan and Begum Jan, stood charged with wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement. In delivering his judgment he Magistrate said:

This is a very pitiful case. The complainant, Begambai was a Hindu, and, by her Hindu husband, had had a daughter Moti who is ten years old. Her husband died and she became a Mahomedan, and married a man by whom she has another girl, Tajbi, who is eight years old. The woman with her two daughters went to live with the two accused, who are prostitutes and nothing else. They are sisters. The second accused is an old woman and the first, who is younger of the two, is the source of income in the house. These women have two boys in their house. One of them Ashraf Hussain, who is about 12 years old, admits that his mother was earning as a prostitute in the second accused's house. The other boy Buddrudin is claimed by No. 2 as her daughter's son. He is also about 11 or 12. These boys have given evidence from which the life which the accused are living is very evident. The accused have now turned the complainant out of their brothel. Her daughter Motijan is said to have been married to Ashraf Hussain and Tajbai to Buddrudin. The girls are pretty looking, and I have no hesitation in holding that the two accused have got hold of them for the purposes of prostitution, under the guise of their marriages with lads who have been brought up in their brothel, the lads themselves being the sons of prostitutes who were coming in their brothel. The complainant has a sister, the witness Aminabi, who is also a prostitute and she evidently wants to go and live with this woman. The accused do not allow her to take away her little daughters, and, therefore, she is charging them with wrongful confinement of the girls and ful restraint of herself. I have examined the girls, and they say they were not wrongfully confined. The charge of wrongful restraint is not proved. I, therefore, direct the accused to be acquitted. In my opinion, neither the complainant nor the accused are fit persons to have the tender-yeared girls in their charge. I shall see what I could do about them, and shall pass orders later on.

CUSTODY OF THE GIRLS.

The Magistrate in his final order said:—As I have said above, I have reason to think that the two accused who are prostitutes, have managed to get into their possession, the two girls Motijan and Tajbi, under the guise of their marriage with two lads, who being the sons of prostitutes, have been brought up in their brothel for the purpose of training the girls to be prostitutes. I must refuse to send the girls back to their brothel. The complainant Begumbi (the mother of the girl) evidently wants to take the girls to the house of her sister Aminabi, who also is a prostitute, and therefore I cannot allow the girls to go with her. The facts of the case as I have heard them are such that, in my opinion, the police ought to investigate the circumstances under which the accused are claiming to exercise dominion over the minor girls. Inspector Raghunathrao of the C.I.D., who is present in the court, directed to investigate the case. The girls, Motijan and Tajbi are handed over to Mr. Raghunathrao for the purposes of investigation. When the investigations are complete the girls must be placed before me, and I shall see if I can send them to the Seva Sadan or to the Society for the Protection of Children.

ELECTROCUTION OF A MAIL.

JURY ON QUESTION OF RESPONSIBLITY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of a *mali*, Vishram Kashiba, in the employ of the Bar Gymkhana at Chowpati, under circumstances already stated. Mr. N. G. Nadkarni was watching the proceedings for the Gymkhana.

Sadasiv Rajkoba Parulekar, meter-inspector in the B. E. S. and T. Company, said the overhead wire in question was put up some two and half years ago; the meter was put up by him; it was situated in the pillar near the entrance gate. He put wires in the meter connecting up properly according to the rule, to the best of his knowledge. They were then sealed up and he had not had to interfere with those seals since then. When he did the work he saw that everything was all right.

THE VERDICT.

The following verdict was returned by the jury:—That the death of the deceased was caused by electrocution, the deceased having come in contact with a fallen live wire at the Bar Gymkhana. The jury are of opinion that the question of responsibility as between the Bar Gymkhana for allowing their installation to become deteriorated and the Electric Supply Company for allowing cross-connection in the meter, is a technical matter and should be the subject of further enquiry.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

ATTEMPTED THEFT ON ASHIP.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Esplanade Police Court, Sergt. Morris charged Keshav Laxman, a turner in the Government Dockyard, with housebreaking with the intention of committing theft. The accused was caught in the act of breaking open a hospital cabin on board a Government steamer when he was caught. Mr. Gytonde defended the accused.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

VILLE PARLE BOYS' AND GIRLS' A. V. SCHOOL.

The first anniversary ceremony of the above school was celebrated under the presidentship of Mr. Alpine, on the 3rd June, 1918, the King's Birthday, when the annual report of the school was read. Prayers were offered to God for the success of the British Raj in this great war.

GIRL ACCIDENTALLY BURNT

While Balibai, a girl aged 14 years, living in Samud Street was playing with her brother in her room, the latter upset a kerosine lamp accidentally and her clothes caught fire. On hearing the girl's cry the neighbours came in and put out the flames, but she was severely burnt about her body. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

ROOF OF GODOWN GIVES WAY.

On Wednesday evening the roof of a godown which was being built in Temker Street, came down suddenly, burying with it three men and three women who were working there, none of whom was seriously injured. The godown was being built by one Mahomed Hosain Abdul Bari. The walls were nearing completion, and the roof which had been put up gave away.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 25th May occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 37, Kaira District 7, Broach District 3, West Khandesh District 1, Bandra 10, other places in Thana District 4, Satara District 3, Ahmednagar District 1, Poona District 1, Belgaum District 6, Bijapur District 3, Kanara District 3, Karachi City 88, Keamari 0, Sukkur District 6, Larkana District 0, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 6, Akalkote State 4, Mandvi 13, Cambay State 0, Rewa Kantha Agency 0, Palanpur Agency 2, Verawal 26, Mangrol 3, Jamnagar City 2, Porbunder 2, other places in Kathiawar Agency 87, Total 288.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The market for jute mill shares was distinctly better to-day, Kamarhatty advancing to Rs. 642. Coal shares were also more in demand specially for Sowardih which advanced to Rs. 15-8. In miscellaneous section Ganges Rope changed hands at 673. The following were the closing quotations:—

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 333; Baranagore 117; Clive (ord) 296; Howrah (ord) 42; Kamarhatty 6 (rd) 634, Kankarrah (ord) 728; Kelvin (ord) 762, Kinnison (ord) 795; Lansdowne (ord) 336; Reliance (ord) 37-8; Union (ord) 724.

Coal:—Charulia 14-8; Hnatadih 13-4; Parasea 5-8; Saltore 8; Sowardih 15-12.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Biscuit 12-4; Carew and Co., 105; Ganges Rope 675; Indian Iron and Steel 2 p; Kumardhubi Engineering 47-12; Naihati Jute (deb) par.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to Rs. 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-10 to Rs. 65.

"WHERE TO CASH NOTES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now-a-days it is very difficult to obtain cash for currency notes without paying a commission of Rs. 1-8-0 per Rs. 100 note, nay, it is difficult even to have five and ten rupees note cashed without paying commission. The post office would not accept a note of Rs. 100 as it is always wanting in change, so is the version of clerks in charge. The Banks could not give change because of want of influence. Now, therefore, it is a question to be decided by the Mint authorities where to get change or cash in the City of Ahmedabad where inhabitants in general and the mercantile community in particular are put to much annoyance while getting change, in fact they do not get it without commission.—Yours, etc.

'SHAH.'

Sir Robert Gales, Agent of the North-Western Railway has arrived at Simla to discuss with the Railway Board various matters connected with the North-Western Railway system.

Messrs. Steel Brothers, Ltd., Rangoon have received news that Harry Costyn an Australian mining expert engaged in prospecting for the firm has been missing since April 11th.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Besant's public lecture on "Standing by the Congress Resolutions" Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Carnl, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 8.

Prof. Abdul Karim Khan's "Jalsa" at Kira Baug, Indra, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 9.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 5-30 p.m., on Saturday.

MONDAY, June 10.

Bombay War Conference, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Matriculation Examination results declared, 1 p.m.

High Court re-opens after Summer vacation.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Annual Meeting, Kuffick's Building, Fort, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to support the Second Government of India War Loan, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.

Excelsior Theatre, The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Cherni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 00
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

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	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Annie Besant on "Standing by the Congress Resolutions" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

All the volunteers of the Home Rule League, Bombay are requested to be present in their uniforms at the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Carnl, tonight at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Pandit Narhari B. Sharma on "The future rising of national aspirations" to-morrow, at 9.30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Mandvi House Rule League Library, Masjid Bunder Road. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, will be a candidate for the Bombay Corporation in D Ward at the next election.

ALL-INDIA SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay branch will be held at Northcote Police Hospital on Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Anglo-Vernacular Standards I to III for Gujrati speaking and Marathi speaking Girls will open on the 10th instant in Kashi Baug, opp. Gopaldas Barriwala's C. P. Tank shop. Separate classes for Gujrati and Marathi sides will be held.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Babu S. Haldrice of Calcutta will deliver a public lecture on Sunday, the 9th instant at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at Girgaum Boys' Gujarati School (old Government Book Depot) near Prarthana Samaj. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

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R. M. Tarmaster, B.A.
K. R. Merchant, B.A.
C. J. Soneji, B.Sc.
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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note hat no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith. Contribution which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be re urned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors shoul keep copies of their MS. Badly written llegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are request-d not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter inic any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desir able to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 7th June, 1918.

AN INSULT TO INDIA.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Gandhi, along with extracts from "Indian Opinion," to which we wish to draw the immediate and serious attention of the public and the Government. Mr. Gandhi says that the subject referred to in his letter and in the extracts deals with the well-being of over two lakhs of emigrants from India. It can, however, truly be described as one involving the humiliation of India and disgrace to any British administration. The Government of South Africa has ere this thought fit to take advantage of the hushing of the voice of controversy due to the war to harass the Indian community in many ways, and the wrong to which Mr. Gandhi refers is only the latest of a series of humiliations and harassments to which the Indian emigrants have been subjected as a result of the racial prejudice of the white community in that part of the British Empire. The new railway regulations promulgated by the S. A. Government impose a statutory colour-bar in regard to the issue of tickets, and the occupation of places on station platforms and empower minor officials to remove passengers from one compartment to another without assigning any reasons. The railway authorities are also empowered to refuse to issue a first or second-class ticket to any passenger, who may, "in the opinion of an official" not be dressed in a decent or cleanly condition.

This provision, as "Indian Opinion" remarks, while ostensibly of general application, is likely to be very much abused and to result in the humiliation of respectable Indian passengers. In fact, it needs no great knowledge of the question to realise that the new regulations are but a fresh manifestation of that race arrogance which deliberately seeks to humiliate Indians. From such race arrogance the Indian community in South Africa has already suffered more than a self-respecting people ought to bear. As Mr. Gandhi points out, Indians would have been content if the popular prejudice had been left to work itself out. They could not complain even against a boycott on the part of the whites, because it is there already. They feel the ostracism, but they silently bear it. But, as he adds, the situation changes when the Government steps in and gives legal recognition to the anti-colour campaign. Mr. Gandhi proceeds:

> "It is impossible for the Indian settlers to submit to any insulting restraint upon their movements. They will not allow booking-clerks to decide as to whether they are becomingly dressed. They cannot allow a platform-inspector to restrict them to a reserved part of the platform. They will not, as if they were ticket-of-leave men, produce their certificates in order to secure railway tickets."

Mr. Gandhi, as is his wont, uses the language of restraint. But the deliberate insult, which the South African Government has thus offered to India, by giving legislative sanction to this atrocious kind of prejudice, which is the very negation of the righteous cause for which the war is being waged, calls for instant protest and action by the Government of India. The telegram which he has received from Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Cachalia,—the president of the fifth mass meeting of South African Indians—Mr. Gandhi truly describes as "the burning cry of distress felt by a community whose self-respect has been injured." But the South African Indians are, as much as Indians in this country, the repository of the honour of India. Their humiliation is, therefore, the humiliation of India. Meetings throughout India, as Mr. Gandhi urges, must inform the white inhabitants of South Africa that India resents their treatment of her sons. But that is certainly not enough. A community and Government who have learnt nothing from a war which is claimed to be waged so that freedom, justice and equality should reign in the world and, more, who have shown themselves devoid of any sense of gratitude to the services and sacrifices of Indian volunteer bearer corps during General Smuts' East African campaign, cannot be expected to be impressed by the resentment of the Indian people. The Indian people are helpless, because they are not masters in their own country. Will the Government of India bestir themselves and press upon the attention of the Imperial Government with all the strength they can command the need for effective protection of Indians in South Africa? An instant duty lies on the Imperial Government. They can trifle with India in matters of this kind only at grave peril to the Empire. If they are anxious to avoid this peril, they must convince Indians that Imperial Citizenship is not a mere cant phrase.

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

A question which it is to be hoped will be discussed at the Educational Conference at Poona is that of the compulsory teaching of the Bible in missionary schools. We look to a satisfactory discussion and resolution on this important question, the more confidently in view of the fact that the Hon. Mr. Shastri, the President of the Conference, has taken up a strong attitude in regard to it and has been lately agitating against it. The attempt to introduce this compulsory practice in regard to religious teaching,—more especially in the case of missionary schools,—where the institution receives a grant-in-aid from Government, is essentially wrong and must be resisted by all sensible educationsts and reasonable citizens. Those who wish to enforce compulsory religious teaching must go without Government aid. This is a rule that, of course, must be applied to every educational institution where religion is taught. The religious teaching must be optional if State support is sought and accepted. The principle has been settled long ago in England and applies equally, if not with more force, to India, where it is a greater outrage to compel the Hindu or Mahomedan taxpayer to contribute towards the upkeep of institutions which force upon non-Christian children the teaching of the Christian religion than it is to force one kind of Christian to accept the teaching of another. There is no objection to the teaching of religion in state-aided institutions, provided the freest exercise is given to the conscience clause and it is open to parents to elect that their children, if they desire, shall be withdrawn during the time of religious instruction. We trust that the Conference will offer a pronouncement on this question of an emphatic character.

DEFECTS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

A rather belated discovery has been made by the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal that something is rotten somewhere in the "State of Denmark." It is, no doubt, a matter for congratulation that, even though none too early, such discoveries should be possible in quarters where complacency is usually the reigning factor. Mr. Hornell in his quinquennial report on education deplores the failure of the system of education in Bengal, for which, however, he is sure the Educational Department cannot be held to be responsible. Apart from the question of responsibility, the admission throws a lurid light on the condition of things obtaining at present in regard to a question of such vital importance as education. Mr. Hornell writes of the inadequacy of the number of schools and the meagreness of the salary of the poor school teacher in the following terms:

> "We are attempting," he says, "to provide one district board school in every panchayat union; for the rest we are still relying on the aided primary school teacher, and we are attempting to attract men to this work by offering them remuneration which would be an insult to the humblest menial."

This damaging admission by the head of the Educational Department ought to rouse the Government from their slumber and make them enquire into a system which nobody can look upon with satisfaction. If the Educational Department is not responsible for this, and if the public are not apathetic as must be evident from their constant pressure on the Government to attend to the problem of education, we want to know who *is* responsible for this unfortunate situation. We are told by Mr. Hornell that the primary school is not answering its purpose, that it does not meet the needs of those who cannot carry their education beyond the primary school. If the primary education that is being imparted cannot help to raise the efficiency of a boy in the occupation on which his future livelihood depends, what on earth is the meaning of all this farce of imparting primary education? Mr. Hornell ingeniously endeavours to show that the problem of education is one confronting the political reformer, forgetting that it is primarily the duty of the State to educate the people and no amount of clever writing can blur this issue.

Notes of the Day.

A United Independent Poland

The main accepted principle governing the Allies' war aims is the principle of self-determination. It is this principle which forms the basis of the declaration about two of the thorniest problems of European politics, which the Allies have now jointly made. The first of them is that "the creation of a united independent Polish State with free access to the sea constitutes one of the conditions of solid and just peace and rule of right in Europe." The partition of Poland was one of the greatest crimes recorded in history and the continued acquiescence in it of the European Powers has been a standing menace to the rule of right. It would be a most cruel irony if the peace that ends this war were not to restore their long-lost birthright to the Poles.

Self-Determination.

The Allies are determined to see that this irony does not come to pass. The same determination is evidenced by the other declaration that "Great Britain, France and Italy associate themselves with America in the expression of earnest syinpathy for nationalists' aspirations towards the freedom of the Czecho-Slav and the Yugo-Slav peoples." We referred the other day to the understanding reached between the representatives of the Yugo-Slavs and Italy to the general application of the principle of nationality in laying down future boundary lines. This understanding has removed a possible source of trouble and discontent created by the demand of Italy for a district, at present under the rule of the Austrians, but long claimed by the Slavs as belonging to themselves. A just settlement of the Yugo-Slav question, to which the Allies, now seem to have given their sanction, inevitably demands that the claims of the Czecho-Slav population in Austria should also be met on the same ground, namely, the necessity of having a strong Slav nation, in which all the Slav elements have an opportunity of national development.

Mr. Pearson.

The "Tribune" writes:—

"It is with intense relief we learn that Mr. Pearson is safe and sound and on his way back to England where he will be released and can stay with the members of his family."

A Popular Endeavour.

A striking proof of the awakening among the people is afforded by the account we published yesterday of an entirely popular attempt to start an educational institution. The farmers, unmbering nearly 400, of about 10 villages in the Bardoli Taluka of the Surat District, met together at Sarbhon to consider the feasibility of starting an Anglo-Vernacular School. Contributions to the extent of about Rs. 6,000 were promised on the spot and a committee was appointed to collect more funds. The duty of providing facilities for education rests primarily on Government who are the guardian of the public purse. That this duty is now most unsatisfactorily performed is not the least reason why the whole country is demanding a Government responsible to the people. Meanwhile, the work of education must go on and the people must help themselves as much as they can.

Curious Educational Reform.

While in England educational reforms include schemes of bringing secondary education within reach of the poor, in India we have the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal laying down the novel theory that the "poor dullard" ought not to aspire for secondary education. He condemns the idea of charging low fees which will enable a "poor dullard" to receive secondary education. But he does not see that in effect this will shut out all poor students, whether dullards or not, from the benefits of secondary education. In that event a poor man becomes a dullard because he is poor; and because he is poor he cannot essay secondary education!

Highway in Education.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri in his Presidential address at the Second Bombay Educational Conference held at Poona yesterday drew attention to the progress that ideas about education have made in England and instanced how the notion of the educational ladder has given plae to Lord Haldane's ideal of a highway in education. Scholarships and free places bring secondary education within the reach of the poor. But in India there are Hornells who talk of low fees being "delusions and snares" and want to make secondary education a luxury of the rich.

War Loan and "Pressure."

At the War Loan meeting held at Calcutta on Monday, Lord Ronaldshay made a sympathetic admission that he was "aware of the stress through which the masses of the people are passing" and said: "Nothing can be calculated to excite my graver disapprobation than any attempt on the part either of Government officials or any body to bring undue pressure upon these people to subscribe to the War Loan." This warning must certainly have been heard on the part of the people with a sense of profound relief. But we feel with the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" that the word "undue" might have been omitted in the injunction. There is ample evidence of the desire of the public to accord a whole-hearted support to the War Loan and there is no place for pressure, due or undue, to prompt their assistance to it.

A Desperate Means.

There is a saying in South India about a person in reduced circumstances scanning old accounts of debtors. We are reminded of this by the attempt made by the authorities in Madras to revive an old rule about the conduct of public servants, dated 1895, according to which "a Government servant is responsible for any act done by his wife, which, if done by himself, would constitute a breach of the rules for the conduct of public servants." This precious order has been galvanised into life to prevent wives of Government servants from taking part in any political movement.

Health of the City.

The health of Bombay continues to improve steadily, albeit by slow degrees. The death-rate last week came down from 39.65 to 34.50 and the weekly total declined from 747 to 650. As the total included four deaths from plague, one from small-pox, 28 deaths from other causes among recent arrivals from the mofussil and three among road-side beggars, the actual mortality among Bombay residents may be taken at 614, reducing the death-rate to 32.59. Both small-pox and plague continue to decline, the former registering 16 attacks (including two imported cases) and 11 deaths and the latter 33 attacks and 29 deaths or 21 attacks and eight deaths less than in the previous week. Cholera registered a single attack, being a case imported from Calcutta. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows: phthisis 29, other diseases of the respiratory system 202, tubercular diseases 17, measles 12, malaria 2, other fevers 51, diarrhoea 29, dysentery 22, debility 48 and old age 37. There were 351 live births during the week in addition to 23 cases of still birth and five of premature birth.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the King George's War Hospital at Mahableshwar on Wednesday morning. Their Excellencies went over the Leave Details Camp, Kirkee, the same afternoon.

Their Excellencies will leave Ganeshkhind on Saturday, 8th June, for Government House, Bombay, where they will be in residence till Saturday, 15th June.

Mr. L. Robertson, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Bombay Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, is granted, with effect from the date on which he hands over charge of his office, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION

A NAGPUR VIEW.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 6.

"The Maharastra" says that even if reforms are announced this week it would be too early to hold a special Congress session about the middle of June. People must have sufficient time to consider and scrutinize the reforms before they can express an opinion on them. A few individuals may have been fortunate to secure advanced copies of Mr. Montagu's scheme, but the bulk of the Congress men know nothing about it. So, the special session must be postponed to July.

The paper mentions Sir Subramani Iyer as the fittest person to preside over this Congress. His services this year are so signal.

HOME RULE LEAGUE BRANCH AT UNTDI.

(From a Correspondent.)

On behalf of the Home Rule League, Balsar, a deputation consisting of Mr. Dayabhai, President of the League, Mr. Pragji Khandubhai and Mr. Bhagwandas Shroff visited Untdi. Mr. S. Banker joined them from Surat. After preliminary consultation with a few local men, it was decided to open a branch. The meeting held in the evening was presided over by Mr. Bhimbhai Shankerji and Messrs. Banker, Pragji and Dayabhai spoke on the Home Rule movement. The President exhorted the audience to join the League and a good number enrolled their names as members. Messrs. Haibhai and Khushalbhai have been appointed the President and the Treasurer of the Branch.

ENEMY ACTIVITY RELAXES.

SURPRISE STAGE OVER.

"BLOODIEST SUMMER" IN STORE FOR EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing at midnight says the enemy's activity has relaxed for the first time since May 27. The battle seems to have reached the similar stage as marked the Picardy offensive by March 29, when the enemy's march was definitely arrested. Now, as then, the enemy cannot hope to progress further until he has brought up his artillery, but renewed enemy attempts must then be expected more violent than before, but far greater odds are in our favour as the surprise stage has passed.

AMERICANS' EFFICIENCY.

The Americans have already been engaged and have borne themselves so well as to justify the most optimistic forecasts. The enemy must have noted their numbers and efficiency and is therefore likely to exert his utmost effort to reach a decision before the Autumn, when increased American numbers will have wiped out the enemy's present numerical superiority. Europe, therefore, is likely to experience the bloodiest Summer ever known.

SEVERAL ENEMY ATTEMPTS FAIL.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS SOUTH OF OURCQ SMASHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5, 4-45 p.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 6.

A French communiqué says local attacks continued yesterday evening and during the night. On the northern edge of the Carlepont woods our machine-guns stopped two attacks. Other attempts in the region of Autriches, east of Dommiers and in the direction of Corcy also failed. The infantry action supported by the tanks north of Corcy enabled us to improve our line on the edge of the forest. The Germans south of the Ourcq directed violent attacks against Chezy and south-east, which we smashed inflicting serious losses. Artillery activity continued lively on the bank of the Aisne and in the region of Rheims.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS NEAR LENS AND LA BASSEE.

ATTEMPTED RAID REPULSED NEAR MORLANCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5, 1-25 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 6.

A British communiqué says we successfully raided the neighbourhood of Lens and positions southward of La Bassée canal taking a few prisoners. We repulsed an attempted raid south-west of Morlancourt taking some prisoners. The hostile artillery was active at night northward of the Scarpe and the Lys rivers, also in the Merris and the Ypres-Comines canal sectors.

PRISONERS CAPTURED IN RAID NEAR MORLANCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 6.

A British communiqué says as the result of an attempted enemy raid in the neighbourhood of Morlancourt we took 21 prisoners.

ALLIED SUCCESS IN SECTORS NEAR MERRIS.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 6.

A wireless German communiqué says the enemy captured small trench sectors southwestward of Merris.

BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT INACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5, 11-35 p.m.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., June 6

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—The weather was overcast and the enemy aircraft were inactive on Tuesday. We brought down one and drove one down. We dropped fourteen tons of bombs during day and night. There were no British losses.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

FRANCE'S INVINCIBLE SPIRIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6, 8-25 a.m.
Recd. 1 a.m. June 7.

The battle situation is generally unchanged. The Germans are held up for the time being on the whole front from Noyon to Rheims. They have lost very heavily in the last few days and particularly on Monday and Tuesday when their gains were very small.

French experts now anticipate that the Germans will attempt to break through somewhere else, possibly between Noyon and Montdidier with the object of converging the advance towards Paris, though it is not impossible that the enemy may attack in a totally different sector. This would be in accordance with the habitual German strategy of pressing an attack in one sector until the momentum is exhausted and then turning sharply off to strike elsewhere. The proximity of Paris in this case, however, may dictate a departure from these tactics.

The attitude of Paris in the face of the present ordeal inspires growing eulogies from the British press which pays fervent tributes to M. Clemenceau's speech as expressing the invincible spirit of France and affording an impressive evidence of the mutual confidence of the Allies and reliance on the growing might of America. The papers declare that M. Clemenceau spoke for the British nation, when he said that France would never yield.

LINE ROUND RHEIMS.

DRAWN CLOSER BY ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1 a.m. June 7.

The Germans have drawn the line closer round Rheims and hold three-quarters of the armed circle.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

PREMIER RETURNS FROM FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., June 6.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir William Weir and Sir William Wilson have returned from France after attending the Supreme War Council.

GENERAL ROBERTSON.

APPOINTED C.-IN-C. IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5, 9-40 p.m.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 6.

The Press Bureau states that as a temporary measure General Robertson has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Great Britain.

"PRATAP" SECURITY FORFEITED.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, June 6.

The Local Government forfeits the security one thousand of the "Pratap" press on account of the publication of a poem "Saudaiwatan" in the "Pratap," dated the 22nd April. The next issue of the "Pratap" appears on Monday the 10th the declaration is to be filled very soon.

example a five thousand ton steamer was completed in ninteen days after she was launched. Acceleration in fitting out increased the output in May, but the output should be guaged over an extended period and not on the results of any one month.

CREATION OF A UNITED POLAND.

DECISIONS OF ALLIED MINISTERS AT VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., June 6.

The Press Bureau announces that the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy at the meeting at Versailles, agreed to the following declarations:

Firstly: That the creation of a united independent Polish state with free access to the sea constitutes one of the conditions of solid and just peace and rule of right in Europe.

Secondly: That Great Britain, France and Italy associate themselves with America in the expression of earnest sympathy for the nationalistic aspirations towards the freedom of the Czecho-Slav and Yugo-Slav peoples.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

197,274 TONS COMPLETED IN MAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 6.

The Admiralty announces that 197,274 tons of merchantmen were completed in May compared with 111,333 in April. Lord Pirie comments that this is a satisfactory output and a great credit to the whole industry, especially the firms engaged in fitting out vessels. Efforts to reduce the period between the launching and the completion of merchantmen have produced satisfactory results. The average time of fitting out has been considerably reduced; for

MAIL VANS ON FIRE.

ACCIDENT TO BOMBAY MAIL TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 5.

A press communiqué issued by the Post Master General of Madras, shows that the mail was attached to the Bombay mail train, which left Madras on the evening of the 8th and also 14th May, took fire on the way, with the result that a portion of the mail was burnt. The loss included registered and unregistered parcels and newspapers posted both at Madras and certain intermediate stations.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

EXPECTED TO SUBMIT DRAFT REPORT THIS MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The members of the Calcutta University Commission, who are now at Darjeeling engaged in writing their report, will in all probability finish their draft report and submit it to the Government of India before the end of this month. The members will follow the report to Simla where they will confer with Government and put the report in its final form. It is understood the Commission will break up by the end of July.

Dr. Sadler will leave for England immediately after the final report is signed.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay sold war bonds for Rs. 35,300 upto the 5th instant in connection with the Second War Loan.

Sir Alexander McRobert has returned to India from his private business visit to Kabul.

It is understood that a Japanese regular steamer service is being started between Bombay and Italy.

The "Englishman" announces the death from wounds received in action in France of Major C. J. O. Jack, I.C.S., author of "The Economic Life of a Bengal District."

Mr. Hanson, who has been acting as an additional member of the Railway Board, will, on expiry of his term shortly, vacate his appointment.

It is understood the whole of Baluchistan is now very peaceful owing to favourable spring rains.

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., Post Master General, on return from leave will be posted to Bengal when Mr. G. W. Schoneman will revert to his appointment as Deputy Director General of Post Offices.

It has been decided that temporary offices of Indian Medical Service, originally engaged in England by the Secretary of State for India, may be permitted to re-engage under the terms of their original engagement, provided they have been continuously employed since their first appointment

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Colonel Buchanan gives an interesting account of the manner in which Bengal jails have helped in the war work. During the last two years many prisoners have been sent to various labour corps including porters, dhobis, carpenters, artizans and sweepers. The jails have supplied the Army with large quantities of gunny bags, gunny cloth, coir fibre, castor oil besides 44,000 blankets and over 356,000 bandages.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF PRESIDENCY.

PLEA FOR FREEDOM TO TEACHERS.

HON. MR. SASTRI'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 6.

The sitting of the Second Educational Conference commenced this morning at 8 in the Kirlosker Theatre, when a number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present, incluling the Hon. Mr. Ramchandrao of Ellore, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the Hon. Mr. Upasani, Dr. Sir.Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, the Hon. Mr. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, Rao Bahadurs Kolhatkar, Khare and Deshpande, Professors Karve, Kanitkar, Kale, Ranade, Bijapurkar, Naik, Bhate and Apte, Messrs. H. N. Apte, Kelkar, Karandikar and many others.

After the singing of welcome and "Bande Mataram" songs by a batch of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya pupils, Prof. Naik, one of the secretaries of the Conference, made a brief statement about the work of organising the Conference, in which he pointed out the difficulties and disappointments with which the organisers were faced. He referred to the sympathetic attitude of the Director of Public Instruction towards the Conference and expressed a hope that teachers and professors in Government schools and colleges would in future give more freedom in giving expression to their thoughts with regard to educational matters. Mr. Naik also made a feeling reference to the sad death of Mr. Janardan Vinayak Oke, one of the secretaries of the Conference, and one who had made a special study of the educational needs of the country.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye then formally proposed the Hon. Mr. Sastri to the presidential chair. In doing so he referred to Mr. Sastri's connection with one of the most important high schools in the Madras Presidency. The proposal, after being duly seconded by the Hon. Mr. Kamat, was unanimously passed. The President then delivered his inaugural address.

Mrs. Besant arrived here this morning and is staying at the Servants of India Society as a guest of the Hon. Mr. Sastri.

Mrs. Besant, Mr. Tilak and Mr. Lodd Govinddas were also among those present at the Educational Conference.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The president in his speech dwelt, at the outset, on what he characterised as a fatal defect in the present educational system, viz., the debarring of teachers from taking their due share in the duties of wider citizenship. It was the function of teachers, he said, to equip their pupils not only with knowledge and bias characteristic of the profession which they might select, but above all with character and the best part of character consisted in bearing a right attitude towards contemporary affairs. But, because the freedom of teachers was circumscribed within a narrow sphere, because their patriotism could exhibit itself only in certain prescribed ways, and because under orders of the Government they were made to lead what must be called the lives of truncated citizenship they were unable by the pressure of circumstances to mould and fashion the character of the young generation in a way in which the country had a right to expect them to do.

Mr. Sastri pleaded earnestly for all legitimate freedom being allowed to teachers without which, he said, the best part of the advantages to be derived from education would be lost. Next, he argued that the educational policy must be determined and carried out by those who had a live sense of the true destiny of the nation which was that of equal partnership within the British Empire. But, at present, all the directive posts were filled by foreigners whose notion of India's future was not exactly the same and whose attitude, therefore, towards educational progress was too often one of marked suspicion. As an illustration, he quoted the instance of the Tinnevelly Hindu College in the Madras Presidency organised by some self-sacrificing young men on the model of the Fergusson College which was looked at askance by the Educational Department and had to drop many of the proposed features before it could get to work and after it had commenced under these disabilities it had to abandon the scheme altogether because the head of the Educational Department pronounced against it. This state of things, Mr. Sastri insisted, must not continue any longer and for that purpose they must demand that the ministers of education who determine the educational policy and the Directors of Public Instruction as well as professors and principals who enforce it shall be Indians.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

The Indianising of services for which they were agitating was in no department more urgently required than in the Educational Department.

Then Mr. Sastri described the vigorous efforts that were being made in England to prevent the wastage of human material and to bring in every unit within the scheme and develop him to the full. Nursery schools were established, the age of compulsory education was increased, secondary education was brought within the reach of the poor by scholarships and free places. On scholarships alone England spent as much as four provinces in India spent on all kinds of education. The minimum of 25 per cent. of free places was prescribed by law. The idea of the educational ladder was now dropped and instead, Lord Haldane had put before the country the ideal of a highway in education. Here in India the educational ideal aimed at was very much lower. It was commonly thought that the poor who could not pay their fees had no right to higher education. This was also the reason why the universalisation of elementary education was strongly resisted here.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Speaking of the National Educational Movement, Mr. Sastri said they must recognise the impossibility of private bodies taking over and satisfactorily performing what was really a function of the state, but they might try to fill up gaps here and there and carry on experiments like those of the Gurukul at Hardwar and the Shantiniketan at Bolpur which were always welcome; for, variety was an essential feature of the educational organisation. On the question of erecting *ad hoc* educational authorities in local areas, Mr. Sastri said, that a new departure was about to be taken in Madras in that direction and although English experience was against such boards the peculiar conditions of Madras where local boards conducted only a fragment of primary schools could, to a certain extent, justify the institution *ad hoc* educational boards. Where private schools formed the bulk of educational institutions it was somewhat in just to put local boards in a position to command them. He then alluded in terms of high eulogy to the work done by the missionaries in the educational field but contended that the preference of which they were in enjoyment must be taken away.

THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

The time had come to insert a conscience clause in the Indian Educational Code, and the Christian missionaries often hostile to the national spirit must not be allowed any longer to indoctrinate children in a foreign religion. The missionaries were now offering compromises, but he was against accepting them. The enactment of a conscience clause on lines similar to those in other countries could alone reconcile them to the Christian missions occupying any part of the educational field. On the medium of instruction, Mr. Sastri said, it was intrinsically wrong to force knowledge upon young minds through a foreign tongue. The time had come to arrange that all secondary education shall be imported through the vernacular, though personally he thought that for the present in the collegiate department English must be retained as the channel of instruction. Alluding to the Hindi movement, he remarked that it was, of course, impossible to make Hindi the universal vernacular throughout the country replacing other vernaculars, but he also saw enormous difficulties in making it the *lingua franca* of India, at any rate so far as the Madras Presidency was concerned, where the languages of the Dravidian stock were prevalent.

After the presidential address was over the Conference adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

NEW FRENCH WIRELESS STATIONS

Mr. Henry Wood, the special correspondent of the United Press Association with the French Armies, says:—

The French Navy has just entered the international contest for the honour of building and possessing the most powerful wireless station in the world. In support of its claims that its newly constructed station exceeds all others now in operation, the French Navy has just demonstrated its ability to send messages as far as Australia.

The stations there which registered the messages from the French new naval station were not powerful enough to acknowledge by wireless their receipt, but had the courtesy to reply by ordinary cable to the French wireless communications.

The new French naval wireless station is in reality an acknowledgment of gratitude of the French Navy to the United States for its entrance into the war. The moment America made its formal declaration of war against the enemies of France the French Navy decided to erect immediately a powerful wireless station that would put France into constant and sure touch with America. It was planned, also, as a very effective safeguard against the submarines for the stream of troopships and munition convoys which it was realised would soon be headed for France.

A site was accordingly chosen on the French coast where it was most likely that one of the American naval bases would be established, and from where it would be able to pick up with the greatest degree or certainty distriess messages from any American boat that might encounter a submarine.

The metallic pylons of the French station are over 600 ft. high. Perfected electrical equipment makes it possible to send out waves that will be received at any distance at which they can be picked up.

The electrical apparatus furnishing the current of these waves is capable of producing 600 horse power. What the French Navy is particularly proud of however, is that it finished the plant in six months, in time to protect from the very first the convoys of American troops and war material.

RUSSIA TO RE-ENTER THE WAR.

The Petrograd correspondent of the United Press Association (U.S.A.) reports that Russia is preparing to reenter the War, and that the Pan-executive Council has adopted a scheme of general military training for men who are between the ages of 16 and 40 years, and the conscription of all workers and peasants. Military experts declare the best Army officers will be called into service, and the plan is expected to furnish a large Army in ten months. Representatives of the Allies attended the meeting of the Council. The Soviet Government was enraged with having aimed at its own preservation, and with having neglected to defend Russia.

SECOND WAR LOAN.

BENGAL SUBSCRIBES OVER 5½ CRORES.

ABOUT 3 CRORES MORE THAN BOMBAY.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan as known up to 8 p.m. on the 6th June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	5,57,04,300
Bombay	2,57,66,900
Madras	97,09,500
Punjab	47,70,300
United Provinces	1,02,20,400
Bihar & Orissa	8,26,800
Central Provinces	10,30,400
Burma	29,54,500
Minor Administrations	39,96,000
Total Rs.	11,46,79,100

WAR LOAN MEETING IN RANGOON.

SUGGESTED ONE-RUPEE SWEEP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 5.

A meeting in connection with the Second War Loan was held at the Town Hall, Rangoon, to-day. Mr. Gavin Scott, I.C.S., President of the Municipality, was in the chair. There were representatives of the chief communities present and vacancies on last year's committee caused by the flux of time were filled.

The local dailies, it was intimated, had given large advertising spaces free of charge for the loan and it was suggested that they might give up their contract spaces one day a week for full page advertisement. It was also agreed to coopt into the committee two of the heads of the Chetty firms in Rangoon to get the Chetties to procure loan subscription by giving them the same commission as is obtainable by bankers and brokers.

It was agreed to ask the Lieut.-Governor to authorise a one-rupee war loan sweep for the province and a further suggestion to grant awards of certificates to subscribers of more than a certain amount to stimulate the loan subscribers was left to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner of the districts. Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., Accountant-General, gave an explanation of the 1918 loan arrangements.

SHIPS, MORE SHIPS.

The increased attention which has been paid to shipbuilding programmes by the Allies render of interest Mr. Archibald Hurd's closing words in an article in the "Fortnightly Review" on the last phase of the War. He says: "War, famine, revolution! We can break the sequence by one means only—ships, as Russia could not break it, and as the Central Powers, in their increasing distress, cannot break it. It has been credibly reported that Germans have boasted that if Germany cannot win, she will drag down civilisation in her fall. There is only one means by which we can defeat that nefarious intrigue. When the war closes Europe will be stretching out its million hands for food. The future of social order in this hemisphere will depend upon our ability, in association with the United States, to meet the appeal."

ORIGINATOR OF STANDARD SHIPS.

The names of the originator and original designers of the "National" Standard Ships are now permitted to be made public writes the "Morning Post." It appears that last summer Mr. Thomas Graham, B.Sc., at present a member of the Royal Corps of Naval Construction, submitted a design for an improved highly standardised standard ship to Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction. Collaboration between Sir Eustace and Mr. Graham resulted in a form of ship being evolved whose model experiments more than justified the claims originally advanced, and at the same time did not involve a surrender of any of the structural simplicity which was the prime object of the proposals. After searching examination by the leading shipbuilding authorities the worth and usefulness of the design were confirmed, and the type was adopted by the Government for their "National," ships. Mr. Graham, who is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Graham, a well-known Edinburgh and Glasgow lawyer, was trained as a naval architect at Messrs. John Brown and Co. (Limited), Clydebank, and is a graduate of Glasgow University. Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt since the war has figured prominently in shipbuilding and in connexion with the Tanks.

At a durbar of Dir on Wednesday, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Provinces announced the conferment of permanent nawabi upon the Nawab of Dir and his successors for the Nawab's Services during the war and also the title of Khan Bahadur upon the Nawab's heir Shah Jahan Khan.

Sanction has been accorded to the establishment of an officers' school of instruction to be located at Nasik. The object of the school is to train the junior British Officers up to and including the duties of Company Commander.

THE CRIME OF COLOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REVIVAL OF PERSECUTION OF INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I offer no apology for seeking the hospitably of your columns for the enclosed extracts from "Indian Opinion." They deal with the well-being of over two lakks of emigrants from India. Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Cachalia, the esteemed president of the British Indian Association of Johanesburg has sent from that place the following cablegram regarding one of the matters referred to in the extracts.

"Mass meeting, fifth, strongly protested section nineteen Railway Regulations. Resolved cable supporters India. Regulations impose statutory colour bar in regard to issue of tickets, placing in, and removing from compartments, occupation of places on station platforms, empower minor officials remove without assigning reason. Please make suitable representation appropriate quarters. Community unanimous assert rights unless relief sought granted."

Mr. Cachalia was one of the staunchest workers during the passive resistance campaign that raged for eight years in South Africa. During that campaign he reduced himself to poverty and accepted imprisonment for the sake of India's honour. One can, therefore, easily understand what is meant by the words "Community unanimous assert rights unless relief sought granted." It is not a threat, it is the burning cry of distress felt by a community whose self-respect has been injured.

It is evident that the white people of South Africa have not been visibly impressed by the war which is claimed to be waged for the protection of the rights of weaker or minor nationalities. Their prejudice against colour is not restrained even by the fact that local Indians have raised a volunteer bearer corps which is gallantly serving in East Africa with the column that was taken to East Africa by General Smuts.

The problem is difficult—it is complex. Prejudices cannot be removed by legislation. They will yield only to patient toil and education. But what of the Union Government? It is now feeding the prejudice by legalising it. Indians would have been content if the popular prejudice had been left to work itself out care being taken to guard against violence on either side. Indians of South Africa could not complain even against a boycott on the part of the whites. It is there already. In social life they are completely ostracised. They feel the ostracism, but they silently bear it. But the situation alters when the Government steps in and gives legal recognition to the anti-colour campaign. It is impossible for the Indian settlers to submit to an insulting restraint upon their movements. They will not allow booking clerks to decide as to whether they are becomingly dressed. They cannot allow a platform inspector to restrict them to a reserved part of the platform. They will not, as if they were ticket-of-leave men, produce their certificates in order to secure railway tickets.

The pendency of the war cannot be used as an effective shield to cover fresh wrongs and insults. The plucky custodians of India's honour are doing their share in South Africa. We here are bound to help them. Meetings throughout India should inform the white inhabitants of South Africa that India resents their treatment of her sons. They should call upon the Government of India and the Imperial Government to secure effective protection for our countrymen in South Africa. I hope that Englishmen in India will not be behind hand in sending their valuable support to the movement to redress the wrong.

Mr. Cachalia's cable is silent on the grievance disclosed in the second batch of extracts. It is not less serious. In its effect it is far more deadly. But the community is hoping to right the wrong by an appeal to the highest legal tribunal in the Union. But really the question is above that tribunal. Let me state it in a sentence. A reactionary Attorney-General has obtained a ruling from the Natal Supreme Court to the effect that subjects of "Native States" are aliens and not British subjects and are therefore not entitled to its protection so far as appeals under a particular section of the Immigrants Restriction Act are concerned. Thus if the local court's ruling is correct thousands of Indians settled in South Africa will be deprived of the security of residence in South Africa for which they fought for eight years and which they thought they had won. At least a quarter of the Indian settlers of South Africa are subjects of the Baroda and the Kathiawar States. If any law considers them as aliens, surely it has to be altered. It is an insult to the States and their subjects to treat the latter as aliens.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. GANDHI.

Sabarmati, 2nd June 1918.

Railway Regulations.

Extract from "Indian Opinion," dates Natal, 3rd May, 1918:—

In our front page notes we summarise the amendments to Regulation 19 of the South African Railway's Regulations, which we also print in full in another column. Our objection, as a community, is, briefly, that the Regulation in question contains a statutory colour bar. We accepted the position as it existed hitherto as an arrangement, agreed to both by the Railway Administration and the Indian community, whereby friction between Europeans and Indians would be avoided. It was recognised that there existed a large amount of colour or racial prejudice, and it was thought better to allow the separation of the two peoples on the trains. The Administration, however, are not satisfied with an arrangement of this character; they want power to compel an Indian to occupy a specified seat, which though not actually lebelled, is none the less legally reserved for him, "*and the Administration may refuse to carry him in any other portion of the train.*" The same powers are sought in regard to station premises, refreshment cars and conveniences. The insertion of the words, "as the circumstances may warrant," will not deceive any one. The circumstances are well-known. Whereas hitherto, and Indian could demand a ticket at the ordinary counter and could not be legally refused; under the new regulation, he can be told to go elsewhere, which, of course, will mean, among the Natives Entrances, waiting rooms and seats, marked "For Europeans Only," will now be lawfully reserved for the exclusive use of the Europeans. Clause (b), which empowers any stationmaster, ticket-examinor, or guard to remove or order the removal of a passenger from one compartments to another without assigning reasons, is, we know, applicable to all, but we also know from experience that the power will be exercised in a reasonable and polite manner towards Europeans whilst, as, applied to Indians, it will be, practically, in many cases, the order of the bast. The clause following, which gives the Administration power to refuse to issue a first or second class ticket to any passenger, who, may, *in the opinion of an official* not be dressed in a decent or cleanly condition, whilst being of general application, is likely to be very much abused and to result in humiliation of respectable Indian passengers. One official may, for instance, decide that a clean *dhoti* and *suri* is "decent" whilst another official may, in his wisdom, declare that it is not. One may think that clean, bare feet are perfectly decent, but another may insist on their being encased in a pair o fshoes; and so on. We could go on pointing out how such powers as conferred upon officials by this Regulation are likely to be a source of inconvenience and worry to Indian travellers, but what we wish to lay stress upon is the principle involved. We object, as self-respecting citizens of South Africa, India, and the British Empire, to any racial legislation or statutory regulation discriminating against races or classes of persons. Even if it be more convenient to stand in a reserved place, on the platform, take our ticket at a reserved pigion-hole, wait in a reserved waiting room, eat in a reserved refreshment car, and ride in a reserved carriage, we are not able to accept such "privileges" because they are tainted by compulsion and race hatred.

Notice No. 1728 in the supplement to the Government.

The following Government Notice is published in the "Union Gazette" of 19th ultimo:—

His Excellency the Governor-General has, by virtue of section *four* of Act No. 22 of 1916, beenpleased to approve of the repeal of Regulation No. 19 and paragraph (b) of Regulation No. 234 promulgated by Government Gazette of the 14th December 1917, and to approve of the following revised Regulation No. 19 to have effect from the 20th day of April, 1918, *viz*:—

19. (a) The Administration may, where practicable, set apart any portion of a train for males or females, persons of particular races, or different classes of persons, or natives. No passenger for whom the portion of a train is so reserved may travel or remain in any other portion, and the Administration may refuse to carry him in any other portion of the train.

(b) Any stationmaster, ticketexaminer, or guard may remove or order the removal of a passenger from one compartment to another without assigning reasons.

(c) The Administration may refuse to issue a first or second class licket to any passenger who may, in the opinion of an official, not be dressed in a decetor cleanly condition.

(d) The Administration may set apart any railway premises or any portion thereof, or any refreshment car, or any convenience at a railway station or at a stopping place or on a train, as the circumstances may warrant, for the exclusive use of males or females, persons of particular races or different classes or persons, or nations. All such places or conveniences shall be restricted to the persons for whom their users so reserved and when so reserved such persons may not use any other portion of the railway premises or conveniences as aforesaid.

(e) Coloured servants accompanying white passengers may take seats with their employers on payment of the fare for the class in which they travel, provided other passengers in the same compartment do not object.

(f) All persons must, before commencing a journey, and whilst on a journey, see that all formalities whether in regard to any Immigration Law, Martial Law, Pass Law or any other law are duly complied with. The Administration will not make any refund of fares to passengers who are prevented from completing their journey for breach of any such law or laws.

A British Alien.

Extract from "Indian Opinion," Natal, dated 8th February, 1918:—

The recent decision of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court raises a great question. By a stroke of the pen more than half of the Indian residents, born in India, are declared to be aliens and not British subjects. The Attorney-General for the Immigrants Appeal Board, raised objection to the entry of an Indian, domiciled here since 1896, on the ground that he was not a British subject, but was the subject of the Native State of Bhavanagar in India. We do not know whether the judges of the Natal Bench realise that they are thereby raising a very big question, and not merely deciding a point of law in an immigration case. Perhaps that does not concern them. The Attorney-General, we learn, argued at considerable length, and quoted authorities to show that subjects of a Native State in India, while they had the protection of the British Crown, were not British subjects, and therefore were aliens. And what is an alien? He is, according to a dictionary, a foreigner, one born in, and belonging to, another country. In English law an alien is one born out of the allegiance of the King. If the subjects of Native States in India do not owe allegiance to King George, the Princes themselves certainly do. How is it possible for a Prince, who is not an alien, to rule over subjects that are aliens? The thing is preposterous. Another puzzle is this: If Indians, born in Native States, are aliens, of what nationality are they? They must still be Indians, and India is called a Dependancy of the British Crown. They are certainly not Russian, French or German. This creating of aliens within the Empire is as absurd as it is unjust. We wonder what the "Princes and Peoples of India," as affectionately addressed by his Majesty, will think of this latest monstrosity from South Africa. Now, we must indeed marvel at the wonderful loyalty of India and at the generosity of the "Princes and Peoples" in providing areoplanes, motor ambulances and whole regiments for the British Army. It seems that whilst being actually aliens, they have been a thousand times more loyal and generous than, say, the Nationalist British subjects of South Africa.

But to return to the immediate, question affecting the subjects of Native States resident in this country, it appears that the Government, through its Immigration officers, have started a fresh campaign of weeding out domiciled Indians. If the Union Government have done this deliberately, we must say it is a breach of faith on their part. But if it is the ingenious device of the Immigration Officer, it only proves more clearly than ever that the object of these gentlemen is to harras the people and find excuses for excluding the lawful residents. In any case the matter cannot rest where it does to-day, and it is not a problem which should be thrust upon an individual to solve. It is essentially a matter that should be taken up by the Indian community.

Indian from Native States.

Extract from "Indian Opinion," Natal, dated 8th February, 1918:—

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

An important decision was given in the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, on the 4th instant, which, says the "Times of Natal," will have the effect of declaring hundreds, if not thousands, of Indian residents in the Union to be aliens, and therefore coming within the radius of recent legislation.

The facts of the case are these: Essa Jan Muhammad, an Indian, came to Natal in 1896, and at the time of his entry into the province, he possessed a domicile certificate, which was substituted in 1911 for the one he received in 1896. He is a storekeeper in Maritzburg by calling. He paid three visits to India between 1896 and 1917, but on his return to Natal on the last occasion in April last, his right to come into the province was questioned. The Immigration Officer ruled that Muhammad and his minor son, whom he brought from India, were prohibited immigrants. Muhammad appealed to the Appeal Board against the decision of the Immigration Officer, (the Board decided against him) and thereupon Muhammad appealed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. R. J. Harrison moved for a writ of *Mandamus* directing the Board to reserve certain questions of law, for the decision of the Supreme Court, in terms of section 3, subsection 2 of the Immigrants Regulation Act (22 of 1913).

The Attorney-General, for the Board, raised the objection that the applicant was not a British subject, but was a subject of the Native State of Mavanaga (Bhavanagar) in India, as was shown by the applicant's passport, which was produced. The Court decided that this preliminary point should be dealt with first, as under subsection 3 of section 3 of the above-named Act, an alien has no right of appeal against the decision of the Board.

The Attorney-General argued at considerable length, and quoted authorities to show that the subjects of a Native State in India, while they had the protection of the British Crown, were not British subjects, therefore were aliens.

Mr. Harrison contended that the applicant and his son were not aliens and that they were in a peculiar position seeing that the Princes of the State to which they belonged owed alligiance to the Crown, and therefore, he argued, the applicants were British subjects.

In delivering judgment, the Judge-President went into all the authorities quoted, and said that on these authorities the subjects of Native States in India, in what was described as Native India as distinguished from British India, were not British subjects, although such states were under the protection of the British Crown. It was clear from the authorities that the applicants were not British subjects, but were aliens, and as such were not entitled appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Immigrants Appeal Board. The application must, therefore be refused.

The Hon. Justice Carter and the Hon. Justice Tatham agreed.

The Attorney-General applied for costs in favour of the Board, but after argument the Court decided to make no orders as to costs.

At the instance of the Government of India the Travancore Darbar has placed all its mica mines at the former's disposal for war purposes.

An Allahabad message says: Mr. H. M. Heseltine, C.I.E., Accountant-General of Railways, proposes to take leave in August and it is understood will retire from service at the end of the period of the leave.

CAPITALISTS AND THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

THE LOT OF THE WORKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have followed with interest the correspondence on Swadeshi appearing in the recent issues of your valuable paper. I heartily endorse every word of what your correspondents advocate therein. All the same I cannot help feeling that one side—the most important from my point of view—of the Swadeshi movement seems to have been unfortunately underestimated if not entirely ignored or lost slight of.

The Swadeshi movement, it may broadly be said, aimed at the betterment of the Indian people by encouraging Indian industries. It was not the consumers nor the capitalists that this movement aimed at benefitting, but it was entirely to benefit the Industrial wage-earners who form such a considerable portion of the Indian population, that this movement was set at working The Indian consumer, it must be admitted, has done his part. He was often prompted by a spirit of sacrifice to buy goods of a lower quality even at a higher cost—especially before the war—only because it was Swadeshi, only because he was actuated by the noble spirit of helping his countrymen even at some loss and inconvenience to himself; and those whom he intended to help were certainly not the capitalists, neither the mill-owners nor the shareholders, but the industrial wage-earners who belong mostly to the lowest strata of Indian population, the unfortunate victims of the Moloch of Industrialism who can hardly afford to live from hand to mouth.

This was and ought to be the true spirit underlying this movement, which is nourished on the noblest of human feelings of a section of our population—namely the consumers—to do their bit for the uplift and betterment of the innumerable ranks of Indian labour.

This true object of the Swadeshi movement I am afraid, has not been realised, though the consumer has done his part. This failure I feel is mostly due to the capitalist. It was through him that labour was to reap the benefit, but, unfortunately, all this hue and cry about Swadeshi movement has resulted in fat dividends for the capitalist but the same meagre and miserable lot for the industrial wage-earner. It would be indeed interesting for a Statistician to find out in what proportion the wages of industrial workers have risen in connection with the progress and financial success of Swadeshi concerns, taking into account the general rise in prices and cost of living all round. In other words how have the wages of industrial workers changed in connection with the financial success and prosperity of their employers, bearing in mind the considerable fall in the purchasing value of money during the last few years? I am afraid the result will prove a disappointment from the point of view of the employee, and a sad commentary on the spirit of fairness of the employers. The conclusion becomes irresistible that the Swadeshi movement has benefitted the small section of capitalists but certainly not the larger section of industrial wage-earners, who have been deprived of their fruits owing to the former failing in their duty and sticking to the increased profits for their own use and benefit.

The capitalists have further aggravated this unpatriotic attitude by their continued slavish support of foreign and therefore necessarily more expensive labour in the higher strata in preference to Indians.

Educated Indians of high qualifications have often been scornfully passed over and their services undervalued by Indian capitalists in contrast with Europeans of even lower merit. I am sure most of your readers are aware of instances to prove my statement.

So, though the Indian public has awakened to its sense of duty towards and appreciation of Indian labour and Indian workmanship and though the capitalists have earned large profits owing to the patriotic sentiments of their countrymen, the latter in their turn have either refused to recognise and employ the abilities of educated Indians or unnecessarily undervalued the same by offering remuneration no self-respecting person could accept.

The danger of thus undervaluing labour of higher or lower ranks lies in the fact that it remains less efficient than it would otherwise be. The Indian labour is branded as being least efficient. This unfortunate condition is not born with the Indian workmen but is forced into them by the shortsighted grabbing capitalists. Give the Indian workmen better wages and better conditions and you will find them in a few years comparing favourably in efficiency with any other workmen in the world.

In his speech as the managing director at the general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Ltd., held on the 19th of October 1917, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee defined at length the objects of the Swadeshi movement but he seems to have missed the most important point indicated above namely whom does the Swadeshi movement aim at benefitting chiefly. If by starting new industries, as he suggests, as the object of Swadeshi movement, we are going to allure several thousands of more healthy Indians into the snares of industrialism with all its dangers and hardships without any fit compensation, I say God save us from such a movement.

A dividend of 15 per cent. to the shareholders of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Ltd., was indeed a tempting morsel, but, if the Hon. Mr. Manmohondas Ramjee had taken the trouble to picture with the same vividness with which he pictured the rosy future for the Indian capitalist, the sad lot of the employees who have helped to earn this fat dividend I feel certain the failure of this misguided Swadeshi movement would have become too obvious.

At the Swadeshi Stores, which is a large emporium for Indian made goods, I am informed the employees are ill-paid and overworked I understand a salesman there starts on Rs. 15 and ends at Rs. 35. per month. The Assistant Manager does not get more than Rs. 75 per month. The employees get no Sundays but one day for Amas every month, no half days and no holidays except only six in a year. They have to put in ten hours' work every day. Ten days of privilege leave a year are allowed to the employees at the Stores but in case of illness the privilege leave is cut down by the days of absence.

At other shops,—especially European,—on a par with the Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, the salesmen start on Rs. 30 with prospects to rise to Rs. 75 or 80 a month. Besides this they get Sundays and half-days off every week over and above every bank holiday.

If all this be true, as I am given to understand it is, is it fair that a concern which is thriving on the sterling sentiments of Indians? should keep some of them in eternal bondage by exacting labour from them on these terms and conditions?

Let me close this long correspondence with a hope that the Indian capitalists will open their eyes before driving the Indian labour to a state of class war with their employers with all the dangers of rank Syndicalism.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. ERULKAR.

6th June.

(Continued from Column 6.)

taken over by the Germans embraced the Chinese astronomical observatory. Perhaps even then the Kaiser was looking for his place in the sun, or was trying to read the destiny of his dynasty in the stars, for "with scientific precision the ancient astronomical instruments were dismantled and prepared for shipment to Germany as trophies. The instruments were of bronze, of curious design, but of doubtful utility. Their chief value was that of curios." This act of vandalism aroused the indignation of the American commander, a simple honest humane, hardworking officer of the Grant type. Though co-operating with Field-Marshal von Waldersee, he was not under his orders and left free to write a letter which threatened to destroy friendly relations with German Headquarters. This is the letter, as published in General Carter's book:

Headquarters,
China Relief Expedition,
Peking, China, December, 3, 1900.

Your Excellency:

Having heard that the astronomical instruments are being removed from the observatory, an officer of my staff went there yesterday and on his return confirms the report. I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that my Government would vehemently denounce any officer of its service who might enter upon spoliation of this sort, and it will sincerely regret to learn that any nation with which it co-operated to relieve the besieged legations in Peking authorises or permits its troops to injure or remove any instruments or other part of the observatory. As commander of one of the four co-operating columns which relieved the legations ont he 14th August I make to you respectful protest in this matter, and shall inform my Government of the fact.

With assurances of high esteem.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General, U.S.V.
Commanding U. S. Troops,
China Relief Expedition,
Field-Marshall Count von Waldersee,
Commanding Allied Forces.

The Field-Marshal, probably astonished that anyone should dare to question the acts of a single Pomeranian grenadier, answered in a brief note, criticising the American general for not writing in German and giving the impression that he was expected to mind his own business. At Washington it was deemed advisable for diplomatic reasons to administer a mild rebuke to General Chaffee in this form:

"Referring to your dispatch giving substance of communication to Count Waldersee regarding taking of instruments from observatory, the President regrets the severity of the language which appears to have been used."

But two months later General Chaffee was promoted from the temporary to the permanent rank of Major-General, so that it is evident that his letter did not really injure him; and Theodore Roosevelt, then Vice-President, wrote him a letter in which he said:

"We are all your debtors for what you have done in China—for everything, from the way you fought to the way you have done justice, and the stand you have taken on matters generally, including your letter to Waldersee."

General Chaffee was afterward informed by the Secretary of State, John Hay, that his whole administration of affairs in China had been a source of the greatest credit to himself and of honour to his country. His present biographer believes that his outspoken condemnation of looting in Peking materially improved the situation there and apparently it even had some effect in the land of *Kultur*, for we are told that though the instruments were shipped to Germany "the indignation raised by General Chaffee's protest had much influence in causing their return to China."

Naturally, General Chaffee was on better terms with Chinese leaders than most of the other military commanders. Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman of the day, became a frequent caller, and the following interesting and characteristic incident is reported by General Carter:

Upon the arrival of the mail it was General Chaffee's custom to read carefully the American newspapers. One day Li Hung Chang with two secretaries and a retinue of servants made an unheralded social call and found General Chaffee surrounded by a pile of newspapers which he had been reading. After an exchange of greetings Li Hung Chang said:

"I see you have mail from America. Is there any news?"

"Oh, nothing much; I see we are having a severe drought and the preachers are praying for rain."

"Do the Chistrian preachers pray for rain?"

"Yes, when they need it badly."

"Do they get it?"

"Sometimes they do and sometimes they do not."

"Well, that is just the way the Chinese joss god does," returned Li Hung Chang.

GERMAN KULTUR IN CHINA.

PRICKED A PRUSSIAN AND FOUND A HUN.

When the German troops went to China in 1910, the Kaiser told them to use their weapons "in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese shall dare to look upon a German askance." These soldiers did not reach China until the forces of the other allied Powers had taken Peking and accomplished the object of the joint expedition, but they remembered the Imperial injunction in their unnecessary punitive raids and their wholesale looting of public and private Chinese property. This, with Germany's subsequent treatment of China, made inevitable Chinese participation in the present Great War against Germany. It might also have prepared us for this war's exhibition of royal German princes as petty thieves.

General Adna Romanza Chaffee—the only enlisted regular private who ever rose to the supreme rank in the United States Army—held, as commander of the American forces in China, the most responsible position occupied by any American soldiers between the Civil War and General Pershing's arrival in France. When Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee arrived in Peking to take supreme command of the allied forces, in deference to his rank and Germany's suggestion, the allied troops were in possession of the city. General Carter's recent biography of General Chaffee tells how the American officers had worked well with their British and Japanese colleagues, and how the Russian commander had broken his word and had stolen a march on his rivals in order to be first at the walls of the Chinese capital, only to be obliged to wait for American troops to batter the way in and plant the first flags on the walls.—which to-day sound like a not uncharacteristic Russian performance. The story does not need retelling here. Suffice it to say that the occupied city was divided into districts which were assigned to the respective allied forces. Since the population had fled, valuable property was at the mercy of the soldiers. According to General Carter, "the troops of some of the Powers looted officially; others, without official authority, but, with equal facility." General Chaffee's orders against looting were positive, but conditions were demoralising and "a sudden minute inspection by the officers revealed a quantity of loot in the camps of the American troops." Wherever possible, we are told, "the property was restored to the owners; that not so disposed of was burned in the presence of the looter."

The attitude of the American commander at once won the confidence and friendship of the Chinese and brought him into unpleasant contact with the German Field-Marshal, for when the Germans came a new partition of the city was made and an area given over to them, and the German goose-step and German *Kultur* were both soon presented to the astonished gaze of the honest, unpretentious American officers. One members of General Chaffee's staff told how "the Germans were all picked men, accurately sized, and executed an unusual parade step, their knees going up as high as their elbows and their hobnailed boots coming down on the pavement with a whack." General Chaffee's own impression of the German soldiers was thus noted at the time:

"To-day I was present at a review of the German troops by the Field-Marshal, and presentation by him of new flags to the regiment. It was a very ceremonious military spectacle, and was executed with the precision of a clock. One would think the whole affair rehearsed and gone through with a dozen times before to-day, but not so. Once before the troops had been fitted to the ground—last Saturday—and I think that to-day each soldier knew exactly where he was to place himself and how to move from place to place. The German parade step and the carriage of head and eyes—the bold stare—would make you laugh, perhaps, but the next minute you would certainly applaud. One could read on the face of every man—"I am a German soldier—hurrah for the Emperor and Fatherland!—the world is looking and I am proud to show it what I can do."

They soon showed what they could do—on a small scale. The area in Peking

(Continued on Column 5.)

REFORMS IN INDIA.

Are you interested in the question of Indian Reforms? These, as you know, will surely come but to deserve reforms, to merit participation in self-government and self-management the people of the country must see that they are able to take an active part in the development of the numerous industries in his land and not leave it to men from other countries. Practical training of a sort can be had here, the difficulty lies with ambitious men, who are unable to go to Europe or America, in getting the necessary THEORETICAL TRAINING here. This however, can be supplied by the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS of London. IN YOUR OWN HOME and IN YOUR SPARE TIME at a moderate cost. If YOU are ambitious therefore and wish to help in the aggrandisement of your country you have no excuse for sitting idle, but should forthwith apply for a training in any of the following courses:—

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2275

SUFFERINGS OF DETENUS.

ALLEGED WANT OF DRINKING WATER.

TRIBUNAL SITS INSIDE JAIL.

(Reproduced from the "Amrita Bazar Patrika")

The trial of 17 detenus who had been interned in the island of Kutubdia (off Chittagong) commenced on Monday last before the Special Tribunal composed of Mr. Cornes, Rai Upendra Lal Ray Bahadur and Babu Sures Chandra Sen. The case against them was that they were guilty of a breach of one of the rules under the Defence of India Act inasmuch as on the 10th May, 1918, they in body left their place of detention. Their defence apparently was that they had several grievances the principal amongst which were (1) they never got their allowances for a particular month until sometime in the month following—while they did not get credit for their requirements: and (2) the place of their detention being near the seabeach, no arrangement had been made for pure drinking water although the matter had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities and (3) they were recently directed not to read certain newspapers to which they had been accustomed and which are freely circulated amongst the public. It also appears to be their case that they had repeatedly represented some one or more of these grievances to the authorities with a view to their removal. They also allege that they left Kutubdia on the 10th May with a view to represent their grievances personally to the District Magistrate of Chittagong, they having previously intimated the same to the District Magistrate. They were arrested on their arrival at Chittagong for breach of the rule mentioned above and were not allowed to see the District Magistrate.

The trial had to be held inside the jail as all the detenus had refused to take any food since the 24th instant. The under-trial prisoners ward was converted into a Court. The Commissioners, Public Prosecutor and Counsel and pleaders for the defence having taken their seats each accused was carried to the room by two or three warders and placed on the floor on blankets. They lay prostrate and looked extremely weak and ill.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who appeared with BabusSrish Chandra Chatterji, Pulin Chandra Das and Paresh Chandra Sen for the accused applied for an adjournment on the ground that the accused were in too weak a state of health to defend themselves and therefore the trial could not be proceeded with.

Rai Upendra Lal Ray Bahadur:—The accused have brought it on themselves, they may persist and the next time the same ground will be put forward.

Mr. Sen Gupta: The question is not whether they have brought it on themselves or somebody else put them in that condition. The question is "Are they in a position to follow and understand the proceedings in this Court? Are they in a position to properly defend themselves;" A man voluntarily gets drunk and gets delirium tremens or a man takes poison to kill himself. In each case the fault is his own, but he can't be put on his trial until he regains his health sufficiently to instruct his lawyers and understand the proceedings in court. On grounds of humanity, justice, common sense and law they cannot be tried to-day. I ask for a month's adjournment or at least a fortnight. The accused will either give up their hunger-strike or die. In the former case the trial takes place; in the latter alternative, we will all be saved the trouble and time.

Srish Babu here interposed and said that in another instance certain detenus gave up their hunger-strike after a month.

The public prosecutor here called the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ramesh Chandra Ghose to show that the accused were in a fit state to take their trial. The witness, examined by the President said:—

There are 17 detenus in my charge. They have not been taking food since the 24th afternoon. None of them are too weak to follow the proceedings. They are in a fit condition to instruct their lawyers. They will be asked to answer questions. They are in a position to sit erect. Their head is not swimming.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen Gupta the witness said:—from Tuesday the 22nd instant food was given up, they took two since the 22nd May, once on the 23rd evening and on 24th morning. I can't say whether accused can walk 200 yards, without falling or fainting. Sleepiness, dizziness and loss of energy are the results of abstinence from all food. I fed artificially four of these men this morning because their pulse was too weak.

Q.—Does not the process of artificial feeding leave the patient extremely weak?

A.—No.

Q.—Is not the operation of artificial and forcible feeding extremely painful to the patient?

A.—No.

Q.—Would you advise them as a medical man in their present state of health to worry about serious affairs of life?

A.—No.

President.—Would it be dangerous to their health if they worry about serious things?

A.—No.

The accused are in a drowsy condition. I think they can hear what I am saying. I can't say whether their brain is receiving what I am saying now.

I examined the boys with the Civil Surgeon this marning.

The Civil Surgeon is in Chittangong in his house now.

I can't mention the names of the boys who were artificially fed. Can you identify them? The witness walked up to the place where the 17 men were lying prostrate on the floor, but could not identify anyone. After about 5 minutes he identified one man and then said that he could not identify.

Here the President and the Commissioners got up and walked up to the accused and examined them.

Suresh Babu:—We will look into your grievances if any. Give up your hunger-strike.

The President:—I am unwilling to adjourn the case for more than one day. If the accused agree to give up their hunger-strike, I will adjourn for one or two days.

One of the accused said to Srish Babu that their grievances had never been redressed. If the Government gave an assurance that their grievances would be favourably considered, they would give up their hunger-strike.

Counsel told the Commissioners what the accused had said.

President:—If there are any grievances we will look into them. Most probably during the pendency of this case Government will not do anything, as the case is subjudice.

Mr. Sen Gupta:—You will remember that on the first day of the Char Lawrence case, a Government communiqué came out controverting certain points which were issues to be decided by the Court.

Suresh Babu:—I did not read the communiqué till after the trial.

After another consultation with one or two of the accused who were able to talk with difficulty, Counsel stated to the Court that the accused refused to give up their hunger strike until the Government assured them that their grievances would be looked into. They felt that your recommendations might not be heeded by the Government and they would have to go back to Kutubdia and suffer from the same inconveniences.

Then the President adjourned the case for a fortnight without deciding as he said in his order whether the accused were in a fit state to take their trial or not, but mainly on the ground that the Defence strongly pressed for an adjournment.

A telegram was sent to the Honourable Mr. H. L. Stephenson, by the Counsel for the accused intimating that the accused would be prepared to give up hunger-strike if the Government would assure that their grievances would be favourably considered. No reply was received up to Monday evening when the Counsel for Defence left Chittagong.

INDIA AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

NEED FOR PROPAGANDIST WORK IN ENGLAND.

Mr. E. L. Aiyar who had been to the United Kingdom and had been lecturing there with Mr. Baptista to enlist the sympathies of the British democracy with the cause of the Indians delivered a lecture on Friday last in the Gokhale Hall, Madras, on "some of his impressions about the British people", when Mrs. Besant presided The meeting was well attended.

Introduced by Mrs. Besant, the lecturer said that before India got Home Rule there should be simultaneous political activity in England and India and there should be further prpaogandist work in England to counteract the misrepresentations made by the Sydenham clique and to remove the ignorance of the British democracy, about Indian conditions and India's civilization.

Before Mr. Baptista and himself had reached England, Mr. John Scurr, Secretary of the Home Rule for India League and other members of the League had prepared the English audiences for what the two Indian gentlemen had to say. The Labour audiences had intellectual sympathy with the cause of India. They said that they were oppressed by their English capitalists in their own country and that they realised how a white christian could oppress a black heathen. They asked why Indians should not be allowed to govern themselves. The Sydenham clique was going about and telling them that India must be allowed to govern herself, but not at present, because India was torn by factions and cliques. That thing led them astray. There was a sad necessity for Indians to go about England and Scotland and lecture to them on Indian grievances. He had told them that the British democracy was the real ruler of India. But they left the rule to their representatives in the Parliament and the Parliament left the rule to the men on the spot. The Anglo-Indian acquitted the bureaucratic administration when it was in fault, because he himself had a part in it. He stood to gain by the present system of administration. So was the capitalist. The moral and social phase of Indian life was distorted by the missionary because he lived on it. There was a prevalent idea among English people that the Indians were a barbarous people. He explained to them that their point of view of civilization was different from that of the Indians. He told them that to them civilization was only a diplomatic word for conquest. He told them that the Consular courts in Japan were removed as soon as the Japanese people sufficiently armed themselves. Civilization was identified with the production of 12-inch gun, dreadnought and other deadly weapons. He explained to them that the Indians yielded to none in civilization.

MISREPRESENTATION OF INDIA.

There was still the idea among the people there that the Hindus were throwing their babies into the Ganges. He pointed out to them that there was as much truth in that statement as there was in the statement that Welshmen were thieves. Those people were under the impression that the Car of Jagannath was running over and putting thousands of Hindus to death. Such was their ignorance about Indian conditions. It was also represented to them that if it were not the strong arm of the British in India, the Hindus and Mahomedans would kill each other. They were also told that the Mahomedans were tyrants and so on. He tried to dispel those wrong impressions from their mind and explained to them that in the Mahomedan period the interests of the conquerors and the conquered were indentified, and the Hindus occupied the the highest positions

It was again represented to them that in the conflict of castes and creeds there could be no self-government. He pointed out to them that in that mass of the dregs of European Society it was found possible for the United States to get independence.

They were also told that there were altogether about 500 languages in India and that it was therefore impossible to have one system of Government. He explained to them that there were only 14 main languages in the country, others were merelly dialects and that India would be divided into 14 Provinces according to the main languages.

He would say one word as regards recruiting. He came to the hall with the definite idea of supporting recruiting in this country if commissions were thrown open to Indians. But the organisers of the meeting had told him that Indians must agree to recruiting whether commissions were granted to them or not. Mrs. Besant was the best leader they could have for Madras. If Indians volunteered in sufficient numbers at present, then at the end of the war that would be one of the most convincing arguments with the British democracy that India must have Home Rule. It was the contribution of Australia, Canada and South Africa in men that gave them real voice in the affairs of the empire. If India stood aloof, she would not only be ruled by Great Britain as it was at present, but also by a lot of other countries.

In conclusion he said that the Sydenham faction had any amount of money at its back. Every labour organisation was supplied with pamphlets of that faction. Home Rulers should see that Dr. Nair was not allowed to go to England unless the Home Rule deputation was also allowed. The labour people had been told that there were 20 to 30 millions of Anti-Home Rulers in the whole of India. He told them that that itself was a strong condemnation against the British rule in India and that in no country there had been unanimity on any particular reform or subject. There had always been difference of opinion everywhere and there would always be sycophants who would try to please the bureaucracy. He also told them that it was not a question of the Brahman being in opposition to Indians governing themselves and that if Dr. Nair and Mr. Theagaraya Chetti were elected members of the Executive Council in the Home Rule Government he would prefer them to Messrs. Cardew and Gillman. He the speaker also removed some of the erroneous notions of the British people regarding the condition of Indian women. He also told those people that the Home Rulers were prepared to forget Clive's forgeries and the misdeeds of Warren Hastings and asked them to forget the great Indian Mutiny and the Black Hole of Calcutta and to let Indians join together with Englishmen in this crisis and work for the Empire as equal partners (Cheers).

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant then said that the gross ignorance of the people of England about Indian conditions must be overcome and that in order to win the lasting sympathy of the English democracy there must be some spreading of light as regards India. In a girls' school the children were told that Indians were eating up men and women. Much mischief was done by agents, of the Sydenham clique, missionaries, bureaucrats and capitalists. For the winning of Home Rule the help of the British democracy was essential. But the winning of Home Rule depended on Indians, not on the English people. The real battle was to be fought here, and not at Westminster. Westminster would do for India what she was compelled to do by Indians. If things were difficult in England Indians should not lose heart. Indians should proceed on right lines and England would be compelled to follow suite. At the coming special Congress Indians should present a definite case to England that India was determined on Home Rule, no matter what England might say. Then the Indians were likely to win. The Congress should give a definite and clear mandate to the deputation that they should not accept any scheme less than the Congress-League Scheme of reforms. The resolution passed in the Calcutta Congress went a little bit further than the resolution passed at the Lucknow Congress. The Congress-League Scheme was made the first stage on the way to Self-Government and a statute should be passed giving self-government or responsible Government at an early date. At the coming special Congress they should all stand united and give a definite mandate to the deputation that the demand was nothing less than that of the Calcutta resolution. Union at this critical hour meant success for India. They should show that India would not move from her own mind and was determined to have Home Rule. (Cheers.).—"The Hindu."

BILLY SUNDAY.

A CHICAGO SERMON.

The American revivalist Billy Sunday has recently completed a mission to the people of Chicago. In his campaign against the sins of the city meetings were held two or three times a day, and immense audiances, numbering in one case 50,000 persons, crowded to hear the tremendous outpouring of religious idealism and matter-of-fact worldly wisdom wrapped up in an extraordinary mixture of slang with which Mr. Sunday wins his converts. The following extracts from his opening address are taken from the "Chicago Daily Tribune," which gives a whole page to the subject, and help to illustrate Mr. Sunday's style:—

"Jesus Christ said, 'forgive your debtors.' And the world says, 'Sue them for their dough.'

"Jesus said, 'It's more blessed to give give then to receive.' The world says, 'Get all you can and then can all you get.'

"Jesus said, 'Give to him that asketh of thee, him that would borrow of thee turn not away.' The world says, 'Go to the Associated charities; I subscribe.'

"Jesus Christ said, 'You can't serve God and mammon.' The world says, 'God on Sunday, mammon.' through the rest of the week.'

"Jesus Christ said, 'Love your neighbour as yourself.' The world says, 'First come I, then I, then I come again.'

"Jesus Christ said, 'Him that smiteth thee on one cheek, turn to him the other also.' The world says, 'Call at a cop.'

"Jesus Christ said, 'Let him that is among you without sin cast the first stone.' The world says, 'Choose judges that know the law and will give a decision in your favour if you put them there.'

"Somebody has said the hand that rocks the cradle moves the world. The child gets his notion to God or the devil largely from his mother and the devil finds no fault with the mother who sends her childrens to play in the streets for fear they will wear out the carpet if they stay in the house, and by trying to shine in society she has no light for her own home, and by spinning society yarns many a mother helps to make the rope that hangs her own boy.

"I have no quarrel with society—only against the sinful usages of the society. I believe in society lith both hands up, but I believe the most God-forsaken, good-for-nothing, useless woman on earth is an American society woman, whose life is frappes, and there is nothing my friends, to her but a frame upon which to hang fashionable clothes and a digestive apparatus to digest highly-seasoned foods.

"I think that a fool mother that will allow a 16-year-old sissy to float around town and joy-ride and hit the cabarets till two o'clock in the morning with a counterfeit sport with weak jaws and weaker morals, puffy eyelids green vest, pair of spats on—O, she's opening the front door and inviting sin and disgrace to cross her threshold.

"If you don't know what kind of company your daughter keeps or what time of night she turns in and hits the hay, I want to tell you that your roar when the tongues of gossip get busy will sound about as pathetic as a wheeze on a Jew's harp.

"I'd give more for one good, God-fearing, pant-patching, sock-darning, bread-making, praying mother in Israel than I would for a whole trainload of these little frizzle-headed sissies of our day, my friends and the way they are living now and how they are going."

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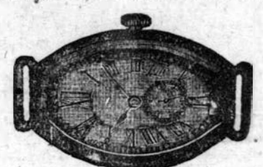

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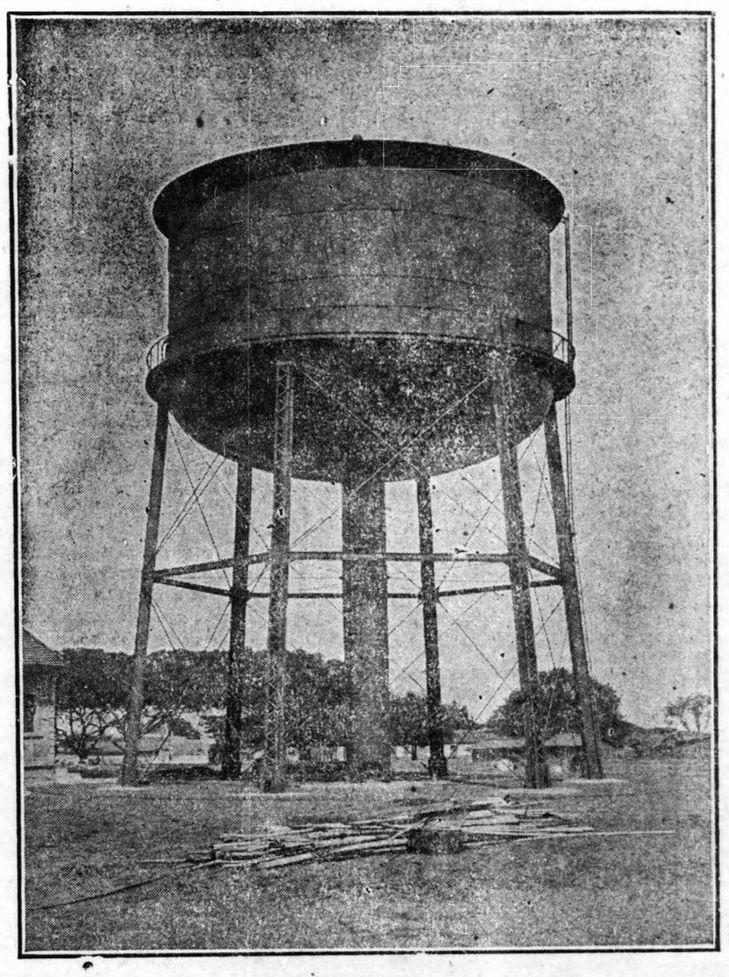

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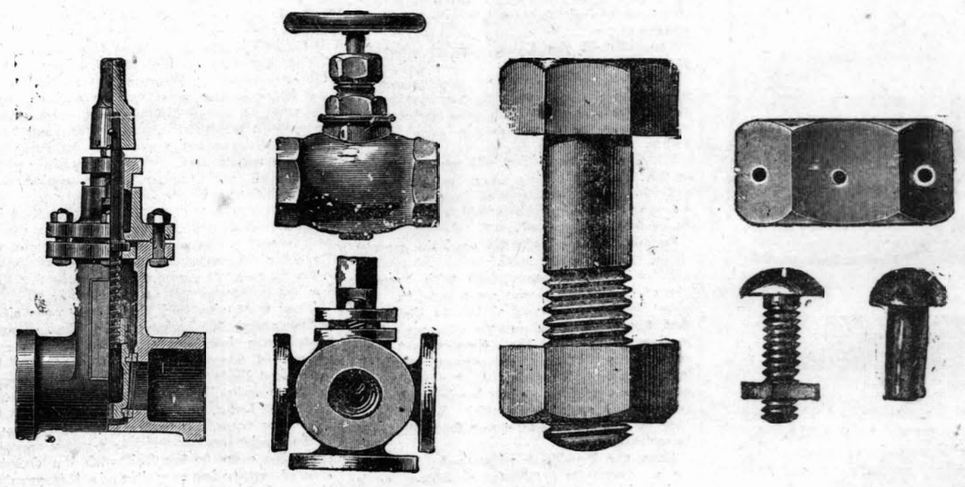

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